

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1900

XXXVIII—NO 47

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLean, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thee, Rolling Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corra & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 6 South Erie street.

Cure Yourself

Of headache, constipation and biliousness by using Slusher's Vegetable Liver Pills. 35 pills for 25c.

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will answer inquiries about low fares to Florida and winter resorts in the South. Full information concerning tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will be furnished free. Persons contemplating a Southern trip may secure valuable information on the subject by merely inquiring of the nearest representative of the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and when you wish to go, how many will be in the party, starting point, etc., and you will be promptly posted. The inquiry will not cost much effort—it will save considerable bother in arranging details, as they will be looked after gratis.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothng passage-way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas presents pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

Sick headache and neuralgia are speedily cured by Slusher's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. 10c and 25c at druggists.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

▲ THOUSAND BOTTLES.

Could not express the rapture of Anna E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for complexion had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but the save of this royal cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something which I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises through out the universe." So will anyone who uses Dr. King's New Discovery for trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

WEAK AND NERVOUS PEOPLE

are cured by taking

DR. GREENE'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

These pills perfectly and completely restore lost strength and weak nerves, overcome debility, headache, tired feelings, impaired appetite and dizzy sensations.

They are made and sold only by Chicago's most eminent physician for the cure of nervous and chronic complaints. Dr. Frank A. Greene of 148 State St. This foremost physician can be consulted free of charge by letter or in person in the strictest confidence. Here is a sure chance to recover health. Is it not your duty to improve this golden opportunity?

Restorative Pills sent by mail at 50 cents a box, three boxes, \$1.

PEACE AWAITS TAYLOR

Settlement In Kentucky Depends on His Decision.

PROMISED TO ANNOUNCE IT TODAY.

Gave Out an Interview, Saying That If Assured Kentucky Would Have a Just Election Law, He Would Be Willing to Retire—Advised to Do So.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—Whether it shall be war or peace in Kentucky rests with Governor Taylor alone. He declared that he would announce his decision today.

"I wish to see my attorneys," he said, "and to consult with them about certain form of the agreement before I announce my intention. I will not say what I intend to do until after I have obtained legal advice."

A consultation of the attorneys was afterward held in Governor Taylor's office.

The text of the agreement reached by the Louisville conference was brought to him by a committee consisting of General Dan Lindsay, T. H. Baker and T. L. Edelin. They handed Governor Taylor a copy of the agreement, were closeted with him a short time and then departed. As they left the building Mr. Baker remarked: "I hope and believe that the entire matter will be amicably adjusted. More than this I am unable to say at the present time."

General Lindsay and Mr. Edelin spoke in similar terms, and while all expressed themselves as reasonably confident that Governor Taylor would acquiesce in the terms of the agreement, they all desired to be understood as saying that they had no authoritative reason from Governor Taylor for entertaining the views they expressed.

Before he had received a copy of the agreement, Governor Taylor discussed the conditions as he understood them to be before receiving official notice, and said:

"Under no circumstances will I discuss the agreement before a copy of it has reached me. It would be most unfair and most discourteous for me to do so. Speaking generally, however, I would say that if an agreement can be made by which an election law will be given to the people of Kentucky through the operation of which a fair election and an honest count are assured to the citizens of this state, no personal ambition of mine will be allowed to stand in the way."

All business people of the city were asked to close Thursday and drape their buildings in black. All bells of public institutions were ordered tolled during the funeral services. Hon. James Andrew Scott presided over the meeting.

READY FOR FLIGHT.

Democratic Legislators on the Kentucky Border.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—There was not in the city of Frankfort a single member of the legislature. The Republicans were all at London and the Democrats in places along the border of the state, from where it would be easy to escape should any attempt be made by the military to arrest and convey them to London.

Orders For Militia Countermanded.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—Orders for additional militia are said to have been countermanded. Several companies of the state guard have been holding themselves in readiness to move to the capital. The action was construed by Democrats to indicate a disposition on the part of Governor Taylor to acquiesce in the agreement of attorneys in Louisville.

Senator Blackburn expressed himself as being confident that the entire trouble would be settled peacefully.

"It is entirely natural," he said, "that the other side should wish to take time to consider the agreement, and to prepare its statement to be issued at the same time the signature is affixed. I have no knowledge of what will be done, but I firmly believe that the agreement will be accepted substantially as adopted by the members of the Louisville conference, and that all chance of trouble will be avoided."

When asked for his opinion of the consequences should Governor Taylor decline to accept the agreement, Senator Blackburn said: "That is a question I do not care to discuss nor even to think about. If no settlement is made now, it will lead to endless complications before the end is reached."

RESPECT SHOWN GOEBEL

Republican Legislators, at London, Ad-journed, owing to His Assassination.

Chaplains Prayed for Guidance.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Kentucky legislature met in the little two-story, brick Laurel county seminary building, which has stood upon a knoll, in the outskirts of London, for a most 50 years.

The 13 members who constituted the senate, which was held in the upper chamber, had plenty of room, but the 35 representatives in the session of the house on the ground floor were considerably crowded, some of them being forced to stand. The senators were called to order by Senator Hayes, a Brown Democrat. Rev. Dixie, a local minister, offered prayer, asking Divine guidance upon the deliberations of the house.

Chairman Hayes then made a brief address, in which he pointed out that this was a session of the legislature of the gravest concern, and its deliberations should be transacted with the greatest concern.

The first business was the election of a president pro tem., in the absence of Lieutenant Governor Marshall, and Senator Jolly, of Hancock county, who was selected at the caucus, was elected. A. P. Dyche, of London, was elected secretary pro tem., and Frank Riley, of London, was made temporary page.

Resolutions of respect on the death of their colleague, Senator Goebel, were adopted, and the senate adjourned out of respect to his memory, to meet to-morrow, at noon.

Judge Brown then swore in the officers elected.

Temporary Chairman Slack rapped the house to order, and Rev. Ewell, of the London Christian church, offered prayer. He said:

"May this legislature, in all its acts and efforts, be in the direction of peace on earth and good will toward men."

Colonel Thompson Very ill.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Colonel Richard W. Thompson, the veteran Indiana statesman, is alarmingly ill at his residence here, and his death may occur at any moment.

These pills perfectly and completely restore lost strength and weak nerves, overcome debility, headache, tired feelings, impaired appetite and dizzy sensations.

They are made and sold only by Chicago's most eminent physician for the cure of nervous and chronic complaints. Dr. Frank A. Greene of 148 State St. This foremost physician can be consulted free of charge by letter or in person in the strictest confidence. Here is a sure chance to recover health. Is it not your duty to improve this golden opportunity?

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We pray that honesty of purpose and strict integrity may guide the deliberations of all."

Chairman Slack then announced that owing to the absence of Speaker Trimble (Democrat) a speaker pro tem. must be selected. Representative Bethurum, from Rockcastle county, was chosen.

Circuit Court Judge Brown administered the oath of office to the speaker pro tem. Judge Faulkner, of Barnesville, was made secretary pro tem. and the house was ready for business. Resolutions deploring the death of William Goebel were adopted and then, out of respect, the house adjourned until today at noon. Members of the legislature said the adjournment would have been taken till Thursday noon out of respect to the memory of deceased Mr. Goebel, but the constitution states that when no quorum in either house is present, adjournment must be taken from one day till the next.

Of the 13 senators present, 11 were Republicans and two were Brown Democrats.

There are 12 straight Republicans in the senate, and if Senator Burham arrives today, as expected, the number will be complete.

Senators Alexander and Gillespie, both Brown Democrats, and McCounell, Populist, were expected today. If they arrive, the Republican strength of the senate will be represented. The Republican strength in the house numbers 40. Of this number, 35 were present at the session Tuesday. Randolph, Delong and Spurr arrived last evening. McRoberts was expected today, and Harris, of Madison county, was detained by illness.

A telegram was received last night that Lieutenant Governor Marshall would be here today.

PUBLIC TO SHOW RESPECT.

Arrangements Made to Show Honor to Goebel's Memory, at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—A meeting of Frankfort citizens was held at the courthouse and arrangements were made for public observation of the funeral of Governor Goebel.

Other companies of the regiment attended, one from Cleveland, one from Ravenna and one from Warren. There are 30 men in each company. This, with the 90 men composing the regulars here, made a great military display.

The column moved in the following order. First, chief marshal and aides; band of the Seventh regiment infantry, United States army; Company H, Seventh regiment infantry, United States army; Provisional battalion, Fifth regiment infantry, Ohio national guard; cavalry; honorary pallbearers, funeral car and actual pallbearers; Major John A. Logan's relatives and friends; executors of the Logan Rifles; field and staff officers Fifth regiment infantry, Ohio national guard; delegates of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; Grand Army of the Republic; Union Veteran Legion; Spanish-American War Veterans; Legion Colombo society; city officials and citizens.

The officers of Company H, Seventh regiment, are quartered at the Tod House. Captain Young, in command, was a personal friend of Major Logan, and the dead man's relatives are peculiarly gratified that he should have been detailed to attend.

The honorary pallbearers at the function today were: Messrs. H. K. Wick, H. M. Garlick, Henry Bounell, W. F. Bonnell, Frank Hitchcock, C. H. Booth, Dr. A. M. Clark, P. Hutchinson Gallopy, of Philadelphia; James Tammie, of Cleveland; H. M. Earle, of New York; Arthur Meeker, of Chicago; Manning Fish of Joliet, Ill.; Frank O. Lowman, of Chicago; Dr. Leonard Wood, of New York, and John Forsythe, of Chicago.

Goebel's Body Left Covington.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—The remains of Governor Goebel were taken back to Frankfort today. While lying in state here, they were visited by thousands. There were simple services—a prayer and some singing.

FILIPINO REBELS ACTIVE.

Attacked Americans Near Niau and Legaspi—U. S. Soldiers Killed.

Force Disappeared.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The insurgents attacked the First battalion of the Forty-fifth infantry near Niau. A major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant killed, but details of the engagement were lacking.

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In the morning Mrs. Senator Beveridge, who is ill at the home of her father, in this city, sent a box of flowers to Mrs. Lawton, with whom she became acquainted while in the Philippines. The flowers were accompanied by a letter.

Shortly after noon Mrs. Lawton, accompanied by her two sisters, drove to the home of Mrs. Beveridge, where they remained for some time.

During the morning, General and Mrs. Harrison called at the hotel to call upon Mrs. Lawton, but she had gone over to the capitol building to view the decorations. They followed her to the capitol, where they watched the stream of people passing through the building. Mrs. Lawton was overcome by the scene and left the building shortly after the procession started.

BRYAN LEFT FOR GOTHAM.

Will Deliver a Speech In That City To-night In the Interest of the G. A. R.—Speeches in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 7.—Mr. Bryan left today for New York, where he will speak in Carnegie hall tonight for the relief fund of the Grand Army post, an admission fee being charged.

Mr. Bryan, last night, finished the work for which his New England trip was undertaken. He delivered two long addresses. Yesterday afternoon, in Hartford, he spoke to an audience of 1,800 persons. He took occasion to rap the knuckles of the insurance and manufacturing capitalists of the capital city, "the splendidly wealthy city of Hartford," as he puts it.

In Bridgeport, Mr. Bryan was wildly acclaimed upon his appearance, and taxed to its utmost the largest theater in the city, which even then refused to accommodate fully 2,000 enthusiasts crowding for admittance.

Ex-Minister Phelps Condition.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 7.—There was a slight change in the condition of E. J. Phelps early last evening, which gave rise to considerable anxiety, but at a late hour last night it was stated his condition was practically the same as it had been for 24 hours.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To curl ostrich feathers a smooth piece of whalebone is better than a knife.

Silverware will not tarnish as quickly if wrapped in blue tissue paper. Wash silver in soap-suds and wipe, without rinsing, with soft cloth.

Japaned trays may be cleaned by rubbing with clear olive oil. After the oil has been applied the trays should be vigorously rubbed with a flannel cloth.

Sometimes, even in the best regulated kitchens, pots boil over. Either salt or coffee grounds sprinkled on the stove immediately will prevent the odor from spreading through the house.

Olivas made into sandwiches are tidbits which tempt even capricious summer appetites. They are stoned, chopped and laid between thin slices of rye bread, along with pieces of fresh watercress.

Shoes that have become stiff and uncomfortable by being worn in the rain or that have been lying unused for some time may be made soft and pliable by vaseline well rubbed in with a cloth and rubbed off with a dry cloth.

Before putting down the carpet wash the floor with spirits of turpentine or benzine and you may be sure moths will give them a wide berth. Thus must not be done with a fire in the room, or with any matches or light near.

A lady remarks that old-fashioned though it may sound, there is no better bed for a baby than a bag of clean oat chaff laid in the bassinet, which should be emptied, aired and refilled once a month. This, she says, is cheap and clean and sweet.

A sweet sandwich which has won favor at afternoon teas and at youthful luncheons is made of crackers and raspberry jam. Two zephyrettes, each spread thinly with jam, are laid together. Sometimes preserved green figs are shredded and used as filling for the wafers.

Fine China or colored glass may be neatly mended by painting the edges with the white of an egg slightly beaten, dipping the edge in finely powdered unslacked lime, and quickly pressing the two edges together and holding firmly for a few minutes. The lime will slacken and harden very quickly.

Never put table linens into soap-suds until it has had all stains removed by pouring boiling water through them. This will remove all stains but iron rust; for that sprinkle on oxalic acid, wetting the spot with cold water, rub gently between the hands, and it will gradually disappear. If obstinate repeat the process.

To clean furniture, put handful of common salt and tablespoonful of muriatic acid in one quart of stale beer or vinegar and boil it fifteen minutes. Keep it in a bottle, and whenever it is wanted warm it. After washing the furniture with soft hot water to remove the dirt, wash it with the mixture and polish with any furniture polish.

To make rice crumpets, take two cups of milk, one small cupful of yeast, one tablespoonful white sugar, two tablespoonsful of melted butter, one cup of boiled rice and enough flour to make a light batter; salt to suit your taste. Beat all together and let the batter rise until very light. If starved immediately after dinner they will be ready to bake in time for supper. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot.

A Resurrected Fad.

Smart women have suddenly found that it is very interesting to buy books or they are aroused to a notion that there is a certain amount of recreation in collecting a library. All this is merely because somebody has been teaching them the charms of possessing book plates, of collecting them, and of ticketing their various volumes.

The book-plate fad is vastly more amusing than stamp collecting or gathering up crests and curious letter heads.

By a few it is considered a more enlightened form of fad than of acquiring posters and old prints, and certainly it has its beneficial effects.

Now a book-plate, as every enlightened soul knows, is an engraved form,

from one to two and a half inches square, embodying amid a coat of arms, symbolic scrolls and figures, one's initials and motto. This design is printed off on the best of bank-note paper, and copies of it are pasted on the inside covers of those volumes one

intends to keep and cherish. It is an ancient custom much in vogue in the days when books were not so cheap and abundant as at present, and when the smallest volume had a value that made it worth purloining, and it was a source of genuine regret. In the eighteenth century numbers of women had their engraved plates pasted in all their books, and it is this custom the nineteenth century daughter is so eagerly imitating.

Her Majesty Approves.

Queen Victoria has bestowed her gracious countenance on women's clubs, and they are increasing in numbers. The Green Park Club is one of the best of these organizations in London, and is at the same time one of the most aristocratic. To this club the Queen has sent her portrait, with her autograph. The Ladies' International Club is one of the newest clubs in the English metropolis. Its home is in Bond street. Its avowed desire is to entertain friends from all parts of England and from foreign countries as well, particularly the United States. New York club women have, therefore, a warm personal interest in the new London International.

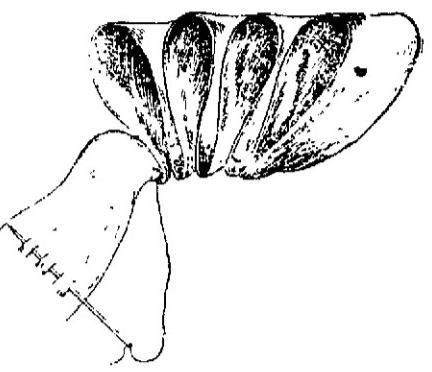
For the Complexion.

To improve the complexion keep a bag of medium sized oatmeal on the washstand and squeeze it out in the water used for washing the face. Rub good cold cream into the face every night and wipe it off the surface with a soft rag. Instead of using soap, try the effect of this composition: Dissolve two ounces of Venice soap in the same quantity of lemon juice. To these ingredients add one ounce of oil of bitter almonds and the same quantity of oil of tartar. Amalgamate the whole together till it acquires the consistency of soap and use it as such on the face when necessary.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN MILLINERY.**How to Make and Cover a Velvet Hat—Ribbons Rosettes.**

ONE can buy many hat shapes ready made, but to get simple and very special things one is obliged to make her own. A good plan is to buy a ready-made shape and examine the general idea as to the way it is put together. You will find it of great assistance. When a shape has a crown piece of buckram it is not necessary to have the flat top of the same material, as it is rather hard to manage. Simply make the sides of that and wire the upper edge; then stretch over the top a piece of bonnet net, and sew it down strongly over on to the buckram.

In examining an old shape you will see that the head size is an oval measuring about 18 to 21 inches around, according to the style of the hat. When you have nothing to guide you in starting, take a piece of paper and cut an oval that will measure so much around, according to the style of the hat. Lay this paper on buckram, and draw a line all around it with

**Detail of Making Ribbon Rosette.**

a pencil, then leave a margin of half an inch inside that line (to allow for what joins it to the crown piece), and cut the centre out; there you have something to start on. The half-inch margin allowed for the join slips into as far as the pencil line every half-inch all around. You will notice that the same thing is done in some ready-made shapes. The next thing is the size of the brim. This you arrive at by deciding how many inches deep you wish it to be at back, front, and sides, and mark the outline with pencil on the buckram; then cut this, and wire the edge with a thin strong wire firmly sewed on, and lapped over at the join at least two inches. Always make all joins at the same place, either back or side, as suits the style of the hat.

The hat should have a straight band of buckram one and a quarter inches deep sewed on to the brim. This forms the side of the crown, and is wired on both edges. The top of it is a sort of modified Tam o' Shanter of bonnet net, just full enough to make the velvet, when it is pleated, look soft. To make the net top, take a small square and pleat it all around just below the top wire of the band. Remember that the larger the square the fuller it becomes. Then take a paper pattern of the brim you have just made, lay it on the wrong side of the velvet, and cut one-third of an inch beyond on both edges.

Be sure to reverse the pattern for the under side of the brim. Lay the upper side on first. Turn over the edge, and secure at several places with pins; stick straight through the folded edge; they will stay that way and not mark the velvet. The velvet is then cut-stitched down on to the under side of the brim. Be careful not to take the stitches through. The under brim is next, of course; this you pin on first also. Do not turn the edge in first, but turn it in as you go along, about four inches ahead of the sewing. Be careful to put the needle in exactly opposite where it is drawn out.

Airing the House.

The New York Herald makes some excellent suggestions to people about to return from mountain or seashore to their long uncopied dwellings. The Herald recommends that before the return of the family the cellar shall be thoroughly cleansed and aired, the heating apparatus and flues need from accumulated dust, and above all, that on several successive days all the windows be thrown wide open to the sun-shine and the breeze. The reasons for taking these precautions are admirably set forth by the Herald:

"Several thousand inoffensive persons on their return will lose their lives or sustain serious physical injury as a result of wicked traps set for them during their absence."

"These unsuspected snares are laid in their own houses. Walk through the avenues and cross streets uptown and note the rows of dwellings with doors and windows hermetically sealed. They have been in that condition for months—ever since the families departed for the summer outing. Inside of these dwellings the deadly snares are set."

"The summer's burning suns have been heating the air within these houses and attracting noxious gases from the cellars into the upper rooms. A few handfuls of vegetables carelessly left in a barrel in some dark corner of the cellar in their decay have saturated every nook and corner to the root with subtle poison. Even if the cellar were swept and garnished, the disease-breeding gases have perhaps come up through its floor and the hot air of the upper rooms has drawn them upward like a suction pump."

"In every chamber where there is a window or sink the water which seals the traps under these has long ago evaporated, leaving the way clear for sewer gas to escape throughout the house. The confined and poisoned air has permeated every closet and saturated all the bedding and clothing. In big apartment houses, where the fatal cellar air is averted, the danger from long unused plumbing remains, besides a thousand unthought of and minute objects which in heated and confined air become germ breeding centres."

"The stitch must be very firm and strong. Do not put too many; that is a great fault with beginners. Use a No. 24 thread double; it saves stitches and if one thread breaks you have still the other to hold the work together; it saves many vexatious little incidents when one is in a hurry."

The hat is of golden-brown velvet with felt braid to match. The ground of the ribbon was royal blue and the pattern in golden-brown. Underneath the back were two large roses, shading from a bright orange to golden-brown. It was made to go with a costume of golden-brown that was trimmed with a blue and white plaid silk.

Care of Stoves.

Kitchen ranges and closed stoves should be cleaned regularly twice a week, for a clogged air passage will prevent any oven from baking well and the boiler heating as it should.

MAKE • HOME • CHARMING.**UNNECESSARY WORK.**

There is a Knack of Keeping Things Clean. Which all Housekeepers Do Not Possess.

"Unnecessary work, indeed!" I hear some reader exclaim. "Don't preach to me about unnecessary work. There is quite enough work that must be done to waste any time over that which can be left undone." And yet I am convinced that at least one-quarter of the work performed by women is unnecessary, and that the world would get along quite as well without it. I would be a better and stronger woman to-day had I confined my energies to strictly necessary work. I do not now refer to what is known as "busy idleness"—to the working of impossible and undesirable yellow peaches on red plush mantel scarfs. Have we not all known the "overclean" woman? Such a woman is very apt to be a nuisance to her family and friends. I once overheard a conversation between two gentlemen whose wives were certainly as near to godliness as cleanliness could take them. They were confiding with each other upon the miseries of that horror, housecleaning. They both voted it, as carried on at their homes, an entirely unnecessary evil. One said that during its progress at his house everything was so wet that he always fell in danger of a deluge, while his friend remarked that he could stand the water, it was the smell of yellow soap that he objected to, and that women scrubbed too much.

The wise woman will draw a clearly defined line between the state of cleanliness which compels her to make a drudge of herself instead of a companionable wife and mother, and that which betokens a really cleanly housekeeper. There is a knack of keeping things clean which all housekeepers do not possess, but which can be cultivated. I have observed the greatest difference in this respect in servants; whereas one will get a dinner and keep her kitchen and work-table in spotless order during the operation, another will have every saucepan and dish dirty at the same time, and her table a medley of soiled china, tins, knives, forks and dishcloths, with flour, salt and sugar strewn from one end of the room to the other. You can save yourself many steps by a strict adherence to "a place for everything and everything in its place." You may have windows that are not bright and spotless, and still be a very nice housekeeper. If I could not wash my windows without such an amount of fatigue as I knew would unfit me for a pleasant evening with my husband and children, I should think it the lesser evil of the two to leave them unwashed. When a woman has no time to read a book or paper, or to call on friend, or to write a letter, there is a screw loose somewhere in her domestic economy, and the sooner she recognizes it the better, provided she remedies the evil. If you are obliged to do your own sewing in addition to your housework, every tuck and ruffle that you put on your little one's garments is a crime. The time spent in making an elaborate dress that baby will look "lovely" in, is worse than waste. Baby will look quite as "lovely" in his own eye, in the plainest of slips.

I have never reversed the pattern for the under side of the brim. Lay the upper side on first. Turn over the edge, and secure at several places with pins; stick straight through the folded edge; they will stay that way and not mark the velvet. The velvet is then cut-stitched down on to the under side of the brim. Be careful not to take the stitches through. The under brim is next, of course; this you pin on first also. Do not turn the edge in first, but turn it in as you go along, about four inches ahead of the sewing. Be careful to put the needle in exactly opposite where it is drawn out.

Airing the House.

The New York Herald makes some excellent suggestions to people about to return from mountain or seashore to their long uncopied dwellings. The Herald recommends that before the return of the family the cellar shall be thoroughly cleansed and aired, the heating apparatus and flues need from accumulated dust, and above all, that on several successive days all the windows be thrown wide open to the sun-shine and the breeze. The reasons for taking these precautions are admirably set forth by the Herald:

"Several thousand inoffensive persons on their return will lose their lives or sustain serious physical injury as a result of wicked traps set for them during their absence."

"These unsuspected snares are laid in their own houses. Walk through the avenues and cross streets uptown and note the rows of dwellings with doors and windows hermetically sealed. They have been in that condition for months—ever since the families departed for the summer outing. Inside of these dwellings the deadly snares are set."

"The summer's burning suns have been heating the air within these houses and attracting noxious gases from the cellars into the upper rooms. A few handfuls of vegetables carelessly left in a barrel in some dark corner of the cellar in their decay have saturated every nook and corner to the root with subtle poison. Even if the cellar were swept and garnished, the disease-breeding gases have perhaps come up through its floor and the hot air of the upper rooms has drawn them upward like a suction pump."

"In every chamber where there is a window or sink the water which seals the traps under these has long ago evaporated, leaving the way clear for sewer gas to escape throughout the house. The confined and poisoned air has permeated every closet and saturated all the bedding and clothing. In big apartment houses, where the fatal cellar air is averted, the danger from long unused plumbing remains, besides a thousand unthought of and minute objects which in heated and confined air become germ breeding centres."

"The stitch must be very firm and strong. Do not put too many; that is a great fault with beginners. Use a No. 24 thread double; it saves stitches and if one thread breaks you have still the other to hold the work together; it saves many vexatious little incidents when one is in a hurry."

The hat is of golden-brown velvet with felt braid to match. The ground of the ribbon was royal blue and the pattern in golden-brown. Underneath the back were two large roses, shading from a bright orange to golden-brown. It was made to go with a costume of golden-brown that was trimmed with a blue and white plaid silk.

Care of Stoves.

Kitchen ranges and closed stoves should be cleaned regularly twice a week, for a clogged air passage will prevent any oven from baking well and the boiler heating as it should.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?**Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.**

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent Home of Swamp-Root, dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists.
25c and 50c.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm
Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Absorbs quickly, is absorbed. Gives relief at once. Heals and cures the Nasal Passages. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 30 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESCAPE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDGE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, sunniness, bathtubs, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorable, compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Address A. R. CHAPMAN, G. P. A. D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1900

ORVILLE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O

WARTHORST & Co.**BRICK. - - BRICK.****Massillon, O.**

VIEWS ON THE BILLS

Druggists Complain of Bad Treatment.

THE GUNNER IS AROUSED.

He Says it Would be a Shame to Pass a Certain Game Law—The Ice Man is Ready—The Barber Does not Care Much—The Poor Saloonkeeper Murmurs of Injustice.

There are many bills before the legislature in which all Massillon is interested, but the particularly interested at present are the druggists, barbers, saloonkeepers and hunters.

L. P. Schimke, manager of the Artificial Ice Company, says that the bill to give boards of health the authority to regulate the sale of ice cannot become a law too soon. "Voluntarily," said he, "we are now doing what this law would make compulsory. Our ice is made from distilled water, and we do not fear a test."

The objection of E. W. Busby, the East Main street barber, to the bill providing that razors and other tools used in tonsorial parlors shall be sterilized under the direction of the health authorities is that it will never be enforced if it does become a law. "First class barbers," said he, "do not need laws of this kind. They care for their tools because it is to their interest to do so. I think it is the rankest of nonsense to pass another law of whose enforcement there is not the slightest likelihood."

James Goins, another East Mainstreet artist, believes that such a law could do no harm. "People who know their business," he remarked, "do not need a board of health to assist them. But there are careless barbers, and the law, if enforced, would certainly bring a much desired improvement."

The bill to increase the number of drugs which may be sold by dealers other than registered pharmacists does not meet with the hearty approval of Massillon druggists. It means a considerable decrease in the receipts of the pharmacy. "It seems to be the design to leave us only the filling of prescription," said Druggist H. F. Rider, this morning. "The grocer, the baker and the candlestick maker, under such law, would have the right to sell almost everything we do. It is not right. After years of study and experience the pharmacist is finally made, and he thinks that when he has registered that he has protection. Then he awakes and finds that there are only a few things in his store that the hardware man or the plumber cannot sell. They do not allow lawyers to practice medicine, and I do not see why the grocer should be a pharmacist. I suppose to get even the druggists will have to take on a line of sewer-pipe or country produce."

All the sportsmen are opposed to the bill making game the personal property of the owner of the land on which it is found. "If this bill were to be passed," remarked Game Warden Dangeleisen, "it would give the farmers all the game in the country. We town fellows who like a little shooting cannot afford to keep a couple of farms in order that we may have a chance to gun occasionally. Under such a law, we would have to put up a good round price before we would be allowed to shoot on anybody's land. If we should shoot a bird on one man's land and it should fall on another's, we would have to hunt up the owner of this place to get his permission to carry off the game. Most of the hunters live in the towns and cities, and as a general thing the people who own the land on which game is usually found care nothing for it themselves." Mr. Dangeleisen is hopeful that a law will be passed giving the rabbit protection, and forbidding the use of ferrets in hunting. The bill to prohibit the sale of quail under penalty of \$50 also has his endorsement.

But the hardest kicker is the saloonkeeper. The bill giving wards of cities local option all liquor dealers consider unreasonable and unjust. "It means," said Christian Schott, ex-president of the Stark county liquor league, "that while one man on one side of the street has no legal right to sell liquor the fellow on the other side has all the right. It will not reduce the quantity of liquor consumed, and it will give a few the monopoly of the sale of it."

"Suppose now," chimed in E. L. Royer, "all the wards of Massillon but one were to go 'dry.' That would mean that all the saloon drinking would be done in that ward. The dealers in other wards would either have to move into that ward or see the few already there have a monopoly of the trade. It would be a poor law. Without reducing the quantity of liquor sold, it would reduce the revenues of the state thousands of dollars."

SMALL BOY'S TOOTHPICK.

Master Earl Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt at Legerdemain.

Ralph Earl, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Earl, the other day heard that it was possible to swallow a toothpick and remove it through the back of the neck. He tried it. The toothpick stuck in the child's throat, and all his exertion could not bring it out through the neck or any other way. Fortunately his mother was near at hand to administer treatment for his relief.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take Dr. Boe's wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50¢ or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Chocolate Cream Taffy.

Three cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, one-half of a small square of pure chocolate. Boil ten minutes, and then add one tablespoonful of vanilla. Beat with an egg-beater until it begins to sugar around the kettle, then pour it in a buttered tin and cut in squares. The sugar for candy of any kind should be measured just level in one of the regular measuring cups, holding half a pint. Pack the butter into the cup solid. Put all the ingredients into a granite-ware kettle, and boil for ten minutes without stirring; and boiling means to have the whole surface of the candy bubbling and bursting for the specified time. As small an amount of chocolate as is used in this rule can be scraped fine or grated and put into the sugar dry; if a large amount were to be used, the better way to use it would be to break the cake in tiny pieces and put in a bowl, setting this in the opening in the tea-kettle, or over steam in some way, to melt the chocolate. When the taffy has boiled the requisite time, remove from the stove, and beat rapidly with the egg-beater, watching the sides of the dish carefully to see when the mixture begins to granulate. Do not put the vanilla extract in the taffy until the beating is finished, as extract of any kind tends to form the mixtures into grains. It is rather difficult to beat the candy with an egg-beater, but it is the only way to do it thoroughly. When the taffy is turned out on the pan, cut into squares quickly with a thin sharp knife.

Fine Suet Pudding.

Two cups of flour, sifted, with 1 teaspoon of baking powder; 1 cup of beef suet, free from strings and chopped very fine; small teaspoon of salt, rub very fine; small teaspoon of sugar to taste; add 2 or 3 tablespoons of water; cover with dough, and tie tightly over it a good-sized canton flannel cloth, rough side out, wrung very dry out of cold water and well floured. Put into a large pot of boiling water, with a muffin ring or pit lid in the bottom, and keep boiling 2 hours. As the water boils away it is of great importance to renew only with boiling water, the teakettle should be kept full for the purpose. Eat with cream or hard or soft sauce, as liked. This will be a new pudding in most households, but has been used in the writer's family for years, and is a great favorite. It is nice made with berries, but plums and peaches together are delicious.

Boston Globe, Flora L.

Banana Pudding.

One box gelatine.
Five bananas.
One quart of milk.
One pint of cream.
Two cupfuls of sugar.
One cupful of water.

Dissolve gelatine in the water and scald milk, to which the sugar has been added. Skim the gelatine with a little hot milk. Strain and stir into the rest of the milk. Let simmer 10 minutes. Cool. Break bananas, after peeling, into small pieces with a fork and stir into the jelly before it is stiffened. Set on ice. Serve with whipped cream, flavored with vanilla.—What to Eat.

Berry Griddle Cakes.

One-half pint of raspberries.
One and one-half pints of flour.
One pint of milk.
One tablespoonful of brown sugar.
Two teaspoonsful of baking powder.
One teaspoonful of salt.
Two eggs.

Sift flour, sugar, salt and baking powder together. Make a batter with the milk, stirring in the berries. Have the griddle hot enough to form a crust on the batter as soon as it touches the iron. Turn quickly to form a crust on the other side. Turn once more on each side to complete the cooking.

For Brightening Silver.

Polishing cloths such as jewelers use are warranted to keep silver in brilliant condition. To make them, boil soft rags in a mixture of fresh milk and hartshorn powder, an ounce of powder being used to a pint of milk. When they have boiled for five minutes they should be hastily passed through cold water, so that they will be cool enough to wring out, and dried before the fire. After the silver is washed and dried each day, it should be polished with a cloth prepared in this manner.

German Waffles.

One quart flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls sugar, two large teaspoonfuls Cleveland's baking powder, two tablespoonfuls lard, rind of one lemon, grated, one teaspoonful extract of cinnamon, four eggs, and one pint thin cream. Sift together flour, salt and powder; rub in lard cold; add beaten eggs, lemon rind, extract and milk. Mix into smooth, rather thick batter; bake in hot waffle iron; serve with sugar flavored with extract of lemon.

Baked Pears.

Select fine even pears, not too ripe, wash them and put them into a baking pan, sprinkle over them plenty of white or brown sugar and pour a little water on the bottom of the pan; bake in a moderate oven, letting them cook slowly until they are soft, put on a flat glass dish, pour the syrup over them and serve with rich cream.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

One quart of milk, 4 eggs, 1 cup of sugar well beaten, before using add Water. White vanilla to taste. I use 3 quarts and can freeze in 10 minutes; then pack the sides of the freezer; let stand 1 hour in ice chest or cellar. I have tested this and like it better than any other.

Inexpensive Cake.

One cup of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of lard, 3 eggs beaten light, ½ cup of sour milk, 2 cups of flour, 1 even teaspoonful of soda, 1 even teaspoonful of cream or tartar, a little salt, flavor with lemon or vanilla. This is a nice cheap cake.

FERTILIZERS OR CULTIVATION.

How Money May be Saved by Minimum Use of Fertilizers.

The more scientific agriculture becomes the more stress is laid upon the value of the plow, harrow and cultivator for improving the soil, and correspondingly less importance is attached to the fertilizers. Investigation and practice have shown that a great deal of soil richness cannot be made available by the plants until the earth is thoroughly and properly cultivated. Penetration, porosity and the free circulation of the air through the particles of soil are all essential to the preparation of every field for the reception of seed. In nearly all of our applications of manure and fertilizer there are wastes which can only be compensated for by more thorough cultivation.

A heavily fertilized field is often poorly cultivated. The farmer has plenty of fertilizer on hand, and he applies that in quantities, and does less cultivation. The crops grow almost equally as well in either instance, but the advantage to the soil is not the same. In the course of time the soil becomes clogged with fertilizers that have never yet been properly exposed to the air and elements for plant availability. Where manure is cheap and that place has not yet been discovered, the method of applying large quantities of fertilizers, and doing but little cultivation, may be practicable, but nowhere else.

J. Adams, track No. 6, lacerated hand, causing partial paralysis.

Mike Haunton, fireman, truck No. 7, injured in back.

John Judge, fireman, shock from falling roof.

Joseph Schweiger, fireman, badly injured and taken home.

Harry Bridge, foreman, shocked by electric wire.

August Roeber, fireman, leg broken.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Over a \$1,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed. Fireman Killed.

Others Hurt.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—Property estimated in value at between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 was destroyed by fire that burned over portions or three blocks and resulted in the death of one fireman and injury to eight others. One of the latter was probably fatally hurt. The following buildings were wholly or partially destroyed:

Penny & Gentel, drygoods; Schaper Bros., drygoods; People's House Furnishing store; Johnson Bros.' Drug company, partially; Schisler, Cornell Seed company; Plant Seed company; Krempp, Gibbs company; Bassett Planting company; Deer Bros' Famous drygoods store, partially; Mueller Block, Compton company; Diel Bros., dental parlors, partially; Nelson Distilling company; McLain & Alcorn Commission house; Hake & Son's commission house; Benten & Co. commission house; Bauer Flour company; William Beck, saloon.

Charles Moebey, fireman.

The Injured.

John Karp, fireman, probably fatally.

George M. Durand, right hip injured.

John Hamaker, driver, engine No. 2, dislocated spine and both legs broken.

J. Adams, track No. 6, lacerated hand,

causing partial paralysis.

Mike Haunton, fireman, truck No. 7, injured in back.

John Judge, fireman, shock from falling roof.

Joseph Schweiger, fireman, badly injured and taken home.

Harry Bridge, foreman, shocked by electric wire.

August Roeber, fireman, leg broken.

BRING UP QUAY REPORT.

Chandler Will Try It This Week, but is Not Likely to Succeed—Forecast of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The currency bill will continue to hold its place on the calendar as the unfinished business each day after 2 o'clock during the present week. No speeches on it are formally announced. Some of the friends of the currency bill, including Senator Allison, have indicated a purpose to address the senate on this measure, but they probably will defer their remarks until the following week. Senator Chandler probably will speak against the bill this week. The speeches formally announced for the week are as follows:

By Mr. Caffery, on the Philippine question today; by Mr. Butler, on the proposed suffrage amendment to the North Carolina constitution tomorrow; by Mr. Tarley, opposition to seating Mr. Quay, Wednesday.

Senator Chandler will make an effort to get up the Quay report during the week, but it is not expected that he will succeed in displacing the currency bill. Senator Pettigrew's resolution on the Boers may receive some attention during the week. It is also probable that during the week Senator Spooner will make reply to Senator Allen's strictures on the secretary of the treasury, in connection with the placing of the public funds in the New York banks. He desires to speak today or tomorrow.

FOR A MINISTER FROM TRANSVAAL.

Smith May Offer Amendment to Diplomatic Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the house the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which Chairman Pittman expects to call up, probably will raise a wide field of discussion regarding our foreign relations, touching, possibly, the reciprocity treaties negotiated under the Dingley law, but more especially the question of methion in the South African dispute. Mr. William Alden Smith, of Michigan, expects to offer an amendment for a minister to the South African republic, and in this way the friends of the Boers may be able to bring the question to a test.

Further discussion of the Philippine question also is inevitable.

How E. J. Phelps Improved.

NEW Haven, Conn., Feb. 5.—The attending physician reported shortly after midnight that the condition of Hon. E. J. Phelps, former minister to England, had slightly improved, with more hopeful signs of his passing the crisis.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

WASHING CROCKS AND MILK VESSELS

A great deal depends upon the care of crocks or pails in which milk is kept. They should be washed as soon as possible after being used. Rinse first with cold water, then wash thoroughly inside and out with hot water, in which enough of

Gold Dust Washing Powder

has been dissolved to make a good suds. Finish by rinsing with scalding water; wipe dry and set out, with right side up, in the fresh air and sunshine, and they will be clean and sweet.

The above is taken from our book, "Housework Rules for Housewives."

Sent free on request.

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Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.



THE BOOK OF THE YEAR

The Story of the Philippines

By that famous journalist,

Murat Halstead.

On receipt of the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, the government decided to at once send a competent man to the islands in the capacity of Military Historian, and Mr. Halstead was the first man to whom the position was tendered. With letters from President McKinley and Secretary Alger, asking for him the good offices of all naval and military officials, he started on his mission, and "The Story of the Philippines" tells how faithfully he performed the work allotted him.

"The Story of the Philippines" is a graphic and comprehensive recital by pen and pencil of America's glorious victory at Manila, an officially authentic description of the islands, a clear presentation of their history, their people, products, resources, government, schools, churches—and all information concerning our new possessions which intelligent readers desire to know.

The book is profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings, all from photographs taken by the government photographers. It contains more than four hundred pages, printed on fine tinted paper and bound in handsome cover. It is one of the most attractive books of the year, and its appearance corresponds with the material value of the volume.

The subscription price of the work is \$2.50. By ordering in large quantities, the Independent Company is prepared to make this extraordinary offer to its readers:

THE BOOK and ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION
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MASSILLON, O.

FEBRUARY
JACKET SALE
COMMENCING
SATURDAY * MORNING
Ladies' and Misses' Jackets,
Ninety-six in all. We divide them into Two Lots
50 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, \$3.50
46 " " " " " \$5.50

These Jackets are all lined through with either silk or satin and were formerly sold at from \$8.00 to \$15.00 each.
This is the last cut we will make on our Winter Garments. In this sale we will include about Ten

Plush Capes at \$1.69 each.

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SALE AT HABNEY'S BOOK STORE, BAW-
MERLIN'S CIGAR STAND (HOTEL CONRAD),
AND BERT HANKIN'S NEWS STAND IN
NORTH MILL STREET.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

Ex-Congressman Macrum is still a mystery, but a mystery in which the American people no longer take much interest. The information which Mr. Macrum still insists he has for the ear of the state department has kept well so far, and it is tolerably certain that its continued preservation will not seriously incommodate the government of the United States.

The late congressman-elect, Brigham H. Roberts, was arrested as soon as he returned to Utah. This was hard after he had spent columns of rhetoric in trying to convince the people of the United States that Utah was all right. His fate, however, should offer a much needed lesson to Pettigrew, Mason, Tullman and Hoar, who are filling up the pages of the congressional record with paragraphs trying to prove that they are pure patriots. Little do they know what may await them at home when the present session of Congress is at an end!

Grief should not shadow the countenance of the Canton News-Democrat because the sale of the dime novel continues in Massillon. The "shades of Canton" are bound to have a certain amount of influence upon the young idea even at an eight-mile range, but they will not necessarily affect the general literary tendencies of the surrounding country, and county seat residents may hope to receive continued hints and helps in their literary studies, and encouragement generally in their aspirations for culture from their friendly and sympathetic neighbors.

Charles E. Macrum registered himself at his Washington hotel as a resident of Pretoria, South African republic. Unless Mr. Macrum breaks the enigmatic silence which he has preserved since his arrival in the United States by making a statement which will place more creditable construction upon his action in leaving his post at the outbreak of hostilities between the Boers and British than the one placed upon it at present by his disgusted countrymen, there will be no violent outbreak of national grief if the ex-consul takes steps which will justify the acceptance of "Pretoria, S. A. R.," as his present address.

The Washington correspondence of the American Economist indicates that there is no sign of cessation of earnestness in support of the Hanna-Payne shipping bill on the part of those Republican leaders who have been pushing it. This determination to press for adequate marine legislation at the current session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is in accord with the sentiment of the country. There is a strong general demand for action looking to a revival of American industry in the ship yards and for the reappearance on the sea of the American flag flying from the peaks of American ships carrying American commerce.

A Cape Town correspondent, writing on January 10, states that the whole country in South Africa is in a very excited state the war bringing untold misery on the people on both sides, and in spite of the efforts of the moderate men, raising the racial question in almost every relation between the British and Dutch populations. The two great objects of popular resentment appear to be Cecil Rhodes and President Kruger, who are both blamed for having brought on the war by their impracticability. The Jameson raid, brought about by the Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes' ambition, are universally regarded all over South Africa as the source of the present misfortunes.

In nothing has England so plainly exhibited her surprise and chagrin over the fact that her soldiers are not absolutely invulnerable as in her tendency to drop into overwhelming grief over General Warren's failure at Spionkop. The fact is recalled that even when General Custer was killed as General Waughope was, in leading a hopeless charge, we did not go into general mourning and close the theatres. The excitable and hysterical tendencies of Americans, as compared with the dignified calm of steady-going Britishers, has long been a subject for literary speculation, but unless facts have been much misrepresented, we can give lessons to our hysterical English cousins in the art of self-control.

The Democrats who are attacking the treaty just negotiated between the United States and Great Britain and charging that the government has made a covert alliance with England, do not apparently see the utter inconsistency of their position. They are determined that no

other nation shall have any concern regarding what the United States proposes to do, and yet they are continually insisting that this government shall interfere in the affairs of other nations. It is generally claimed and conceded by those interested in the Nicaragua canal proposition that by the treaty the United States has gained a great advantage, and it is quite evident that opposition to its ratification by the Senate is being made for no other purpose than to obtain political capital.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin has been at some pains to make clear the attitude of William J. Bryan on the subject of free wool. Lately the Bulletin published the statement that during his recent visit to Utah Mr. Bryan assured leading growers of and dealers in wool that he had changed his mind lately, and that while favoring a reduction of duties, he would never sign a free wool bill. This was taken up by the Boston Herald in the form of an explicit interrogatory, to which Mr. Bryan responded "most emphatically," that he had made no statement whatever to the effect that he had changed his former views on the wool question. Mr. Bryan's position regarding free wool, therefore, is easily determined, for among his former views is one which he expressed on the floor of congress in March, 1892, in which he denounced any tariff on wool for protective purposes. Two years later he declared: "Under any and all circumstances whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not, I am for free wool."

Never before in the history of the country has there been a time when prosperity so completely covered every section. Sometimes the middle West has been prosperous because of the great crops grown by the farmers; other times the great mineral wealth of the far West and the Pacific slope has brought that region to the front in satisfying riches. Again New England has had its periods of marvelous profits in manufactures. High prices of cotton—the one great product of the South—have often made it wealthy; but now every section is booming with abundant crops and business, with work and well filled purses for all. This prosperity lies, according to numerous Democratic contemporaries, not in Republican politics, but in the vast natural wealth of all sections of our territory. It will be remembered, however, that our vast natural wealth did nothing for more than a million of laborers who were driven into the streets during the last Cleveland administration, and who have since the election of a Republican president been restored to work at top rate wages.

In view of the persistent efforts which are being made to induce this government to take the first step toward practical application of the mediation provisions of The Hague conference treaty to the war between Great Britain and the Boer republic, the position of the United States should be fully understood. That the scope of the declaration of The Hague conference may be recognized, it is here given:

"Nothing contained in this conference shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or international administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

The United States, therefore, intends that it shall not as a nation be drawn into foreign quarrels through the application of the mediation provision of The Hague convention, and they expect, and are so assured, that foreign countries will pursue the negative policy of "hands off" in relation to the affairs of the Americans.

A CRY FROM NATURE.

A Warning that Should be Heeded by Every Sufferer.

Nature soon rebels when the human machinery is out of order. Her appeals for help should be quickly answered. Life is too short and dear to us to neglect our health.

When the system becomes run down, the blood impure, the liver torpid, nerves all on a quiver and the stomach refuses to do its work, then nature utters her warning note. It may be a sick headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, catarrh, loss of appetite, insomnia, languor, constipation, but it is nature's signal of distress.

The human machine should be attended to without delay.

The system needs building up, the impurities must be driven from the blood, the liver made to do its work and the stomach placed in a natural, healthy condition.

Knox Stomach Tablets are a new combination of vegetable remedies compounded by one of the best chemists in the world; and are guaranteed to build up the whole system. They do not act as a stimulant, but are a sarsaparilla in a tablet form, containing twice the medicinal properties of any other combination of remedies known. They give health and strength to the entire body immediately relieve indigestion and positively cure dyspepsia.

A single box will prove their power to cure chronic invalids and make them strong, healthy men and women.

If unable to secure Knox Stomach Tablets of your druggist, send 50c to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and full sized package will be sent, postpaid.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MORAN CONVICTED.

Sentenced to Two Years
in Penitentiary.

RECORD SAID TO BE BAD.

It is Thought that the Massillon Police
Made a Lucky Catch—A Local Case
on Trial Today—Verdict for the De-
fendant in an Insurance Controversy.

CANTON, Feb. 7.—The jury in the Moran case retired at 4:15 Tuesday afternoon, and at 4:20 returned a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of carrying burglar's tools, as charged in the indictment returned by the grand jury. Judge Taylor this morning sentenced the prisoner to serve two years in the penitentiary. Prosecutor Day considers the conviction an important one. It is claimed that he is wanted in Wayne county, having been indicted by the grand jury at Wooster for some offense. This Moran denies, claiming that at the time this offense is alleged to have been committed he was serving a term at the Stark county workhouse. The belief that he is a notorious character is strengthened by the fact that when Henderson was brought to the county jail last week, it is said that on seeing Moran there he exclaimed, "My God, Pat, have they got you here too?" In the trial the defense attempted to show that Moran had never been in Massillon, except on the night of his arrest. The prosecution, however, proved that he had been hanging about the city for at least twenty days previous.

Judge McCarty this morning put on trial the case of Anna Berg vs. Z. T. Baltzly. About a year ago L. Alexander opened a clothing store in Massillon in the opera block, leasing a room from Mr. Baltzly, and, no rent being paid, the latter attached the stock to satisfy his claims. Mrs. Berg, the plaintiff, then came in with a claim that the stock did not belong to Alexander, but was her property, and had the same replevined. Her present suit is for \$500 damages alleged to have been sustained. Bothwell & Raedel represent the plaintiff, and William McMillan the defense.

The jury in Judge McCarty's room in the case of Curtis Richardson against the Farmers' Mutual Protective Association of Plain and Jackson townships, returned a verdict for the defendant on Tuesday afternoon. Action was begun to recover \$450, alleged to be due as insurance on property destroyed by fire. The defense showed that the policy had been cancelled a year previous to the latter occurrence, from failure of plaintiff to pay assessments.

In the case of Mary Huwig vs. the Navarre Glass Marble & Specialty Company, Denver C. Hughes has filed his report as referee. He finds the total indebtedness of the concern to be \$6,207.77, and which, when court costs, etc., are added, will amount to \$7,607.77. In the estate of Barbara Ertle, of Massillon, the resignation of Peter Ertle, one of the administrators, has been filed and accepted. An alias order for the sale of real estate at private sale has been granted and the order issued.

Appraisement of real estate has been ordered in the estate of R. B. Crumbley, of Massillon.

In the guardianship of Frieda Sailer, of Massillon, appraisement of ward's real estate has been ordered, appraisement of real estate and bond for sale filed and approved and private sale ordered. Sale has been approved and deed ordered.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Catherine Poorman, of Tuscarawas township.

Private sale of land has been ordered in the estate of Mary A. Porter, of Lawrence township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph Arnold and Ruth Lewis, of Pigeon Run, and Uriah Fink and Elizabeth Kitchen, of Massillon.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Judge I. H. Taylor a Candidate for Common Pleas Judge.

CANTON, Feb. 6.—Judge I. H. Taylor, of Carrollton, has announced his candidacy for re-election to the office of common pleas judge. The declaration was made in response to the solicitations of a host of admiring professional friends. Besides filling the unexpired term of the late Judge Raley, Mr. Taylor has been twice elected to the common pleas judgeship, beginning his present term in 1891. His present term will not expire until 1901. He also served one term in Congress, refusing to run for re-election because "gerrymandering" had thrown him in the same district, with William McKinley, whose staunch and lifelong friend he has been, and whom he refused, under any condition to oppose. Notwithstanding that some prejudice attaches to the election of officials for third terms, Mr. Taylor's re-election, is assured, as he is undoubtedly the choice of the majority of the Stark county bar. The most prominent candidate for the office previous to Judge Taylor's declaration, was Attorney Ralph S. Ambler, of Canton.

The case of the Ridgway Burton Coal Company against the Hadley-Blake Coal Company, of Canton, for the recovery of money alleged to be due for coal purchased from the plaintiff, returned a verdict yesterday. The defendants denied owing anything, and claimed a violation of contract on the part of the plaintiff, also that they had been damaged, for which they asked judgment against the Ridgway Burton Company for the amount of \$1,000. This damage claim was dismissed and a balance found

due to the Ridgway Burton Company of \$268. Lynch & Day represented the Ridgway Burton Company and A. A. Thayer appeared for the Hadley-Blake Coal Company.

A marriage license has been granted to George Renie and Lena Walker, of Massillon.

August Goody, charged with burglary and larceny, pleaded guilty before Judge Taylor, Monday afternoon, and was sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary. The indictment charged him with breaking into a railway station at Limaville and stealing a conductor's ticket punch and a lot of tickets. The prisoner was within the reformatory age limit, but, at his own request, was given a penitentiary sentence.

At a meeting of the county commissioners and Messrs. Townsend, Garver and King, representing the proposed Barberville, Doylestown & Massillon electric railway, held in the formers' office today, the latter were granted a franchise for the operation of their lines over certain county roads for a period of twenty-five years. A compromise was effected on the rental clause contained in the demand made by the commissioners at their last meeting. Instead of paying twenty-five dollars yearly for the entire period, the company will be allowed the use of the route for ten years free of charge, and the above rate for the remaining fifteen years. The other conditions remain the same as printed in THE INDEPENDENT last week.

Nearly all the members of the Stark County Fair Association attended the meeting held here on Saturday, in their room in the court house, at which rules to govern the association for the coming year were formulated. Another meeting will be held soon, for the revision of the premium list.

Maurice E. Aungst, who will qualify as probate judge next Wednesday, has selected E. I. Baer as his deputy.

Sale bill has been filed and private sale of personal property confirmed, in the estate of John Gurski, of Jackson township.

Third partial account has been filed in the estate of John Lawrence, of Lawrence township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Gesaman and Edith E. Riggle, of Sippo, and William Riggle and Mary L. Gesaman, of North Lawrence.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

S. Burd to Louisa Sailer, lot 513, first ward, Massillon, \$5,000.

Everhart and Suter to J. W. Schuster, 7-20 acres, third ward, Massillon.

Hunt and McLain to J. W. Schuster, 6-50-100 acres, third ward, Massillon.

C. L. McLain to the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, 14-67-100 acres, Perry township.

J. M. Corl to Joseph Wilhefer, 20-100 acres, Bethlehem township, \$100.

John Hug to Joseph Wilhefer, lots 31 and 32, Navarre.

Otto J. Werner to Alonzo Dreurey, 12 and 56-100 acres, Jackson township, \$500.

Jerry Druckenbrod to John Druckenbrod, 13 acres, Jackson township, \$2,700.

Mary E. Leifer to John B. Theken, lot 2781, third ward, Massillon, \$350.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Conrad Hoar Killed Instantly in the Eureka Mine.

Conrad Hoar, employed in the Eureka mine, which is north of the city, along the C. L. & W. railway, was crushed to death beneath a rock that weighed more than a ton, Tuesday morning. Driver Allenbaugh, when he passed Hoar's room at 9 o'clock, called to him. He received no answer. Two hours later he stopped at Hoar's working place and found his dead body, the rock lying upon it. Death was doubtless instantaneous. The rock must have fallen without warning while Hoar was bearing out coal. The body was removed to the surface and the coroner was notified. Hoar was about 42 years old, and lived with his parents, near the mine.

SETTLED FOR \$157.

Agreement at Last Between School Board and Company.

The township board of education and the Cleveland School Furniture Company, after months of wrangling by mail, have finally come to an agreement. The board recently purchased \$168 worth of goods from the company. The goods did not arrive at the beginning of the school term, thereby causing some inconvenience and expense. The board demanded that the furniture people make good the loss occasioned. At first the company talked of going to law. Township Clerk E. W. Busby was given charge of the matter, with power to act, and today the account was settled, the company allowing \$11 for its deficiency.

Dr. Gardner's Successor.

A Columbus dispatch to the Cleveland Leader says: "Governor Nash has appointed Judge George E. Baldwin, of Canton, member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland state hospital, to succeed Dr. Dan L. Gardner, of Massillon, resigned. The governor has also decided upon the appointee for the other vacancy, but refuses to make public the name until word of acceptance has been received."

Rope Walking at Niagara.

The man who wanted to walk across Niagara Falls on a rope was wisely restrained by the authorities. Probably he is thankful that such was the case. Death comes soon enough. Take the roads of disease for example. Common ailments like constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria and nervousness, do much to shorten life. There is a medicine that will cure these, if taken faithfully, and that is Hostetter's Stomach Biters. Set the stomach right, and good health is sure to follow. This peerless remedy has a record of over fifty years of cures to back it up. When in need of a medicine of this kind, get the old reliable Hostetter's Stomach Biters, with a Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of the bottle.

OUR NAVY USES PE-RU-NA.

It Will

Do All

That Is

Claimed

For It."

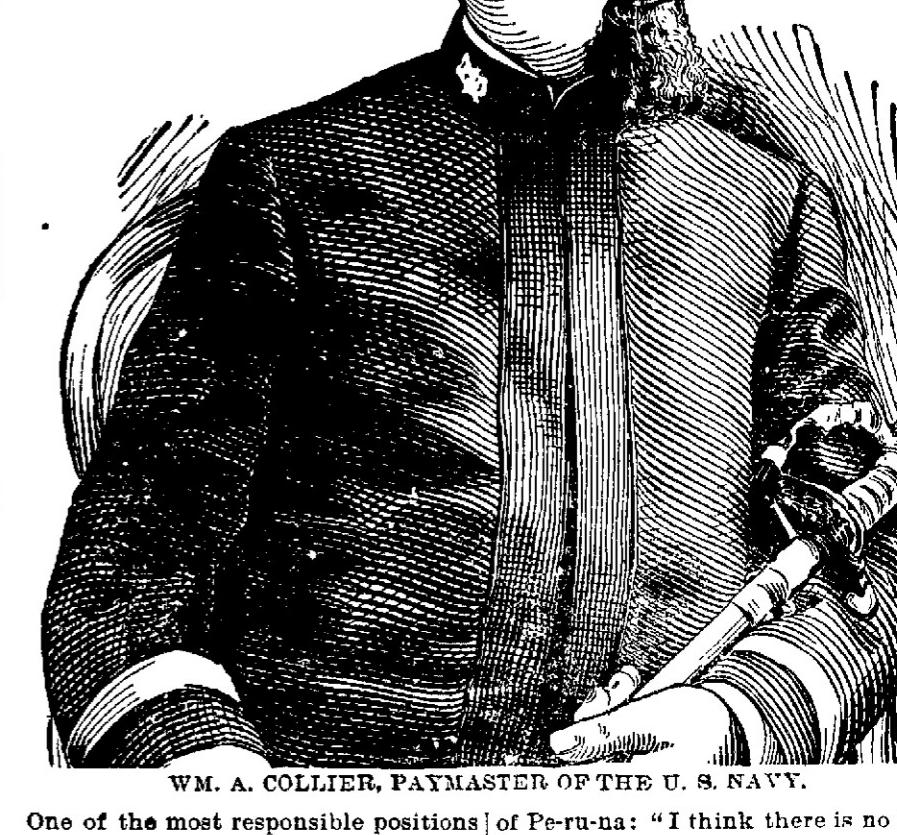
Paymaster

Collier says:

"I Have

Taken

Pe-ru-na



WM. A. COLLIER, PAYMASTER OF THE U. S. NAVY.

One of the most responsible positions in the practical management of the United States Navy is the Paymaster's Office. Only men of great executive and clerical ability can fill such a position. Such a man is the Hon. William A. Collier, Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy. In a recent letter to his Dr. Hartman he says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1899.

I have taken Pe-ru-na and take pleasure in recommending it to those needing a first-class tonic, feeling assured that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Yours truly, Wm. A. Collier.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Representatives.

Miss Hattie Walker is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Wentz, at Canal Dover.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Porter, of Canal Fulton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Rhine on Sunday.

Charles English, of Akron, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. English, in Wooster street.

Mrs. Charles Schutz, of Akron, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Fetzer, in Wooster street.

George Blaumeiser was yesterday adjudged insane by Probate Judge Wise, and was taken to the state hospital.

Jacob Holtz, father of the Rev. Earl D. Holtz, died at his home in Guernsey county last Thursday, aged 93 years.

Mrs. Frances Smith and son Ralph, of Alliance, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Rose Alden, in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Neininger, who reside in West Main street, will celebrate their silver wedding Thursday evening.

The Rev. G. W. Lose has accepted an invitation to address the students of Capital university, Columbus, March 6.

Ora Spidle and Miss Grace Putman, of Wilmet, spent Tuesday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spidle, in Wooster street.

The funeral of Conrad Hoar, who was killed in the Eureka mine Tuesday, will take place from his late residence, near Crystal Spring, at 9:30 Friday morning.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church realized \$47.50 as the result of the entertainment given by the Rock Band Concert Company on Monday evening.

J. C. Purches has resumed his duties as operator at the W. & L. E. depot, after a long illness. Peter Slusser, who has been acting in that capacity during the former's absence, has returned to Dalton.

Representatives of the Mohawk Condensed Milk Company, of Rochester, N. Y., will visit Alliance this week, with a view of establishing a plant in or near that city. They will want the milk from five thousand cows.

A. W. Snyder and Charles Davis, the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway trainmen who were injured in the wreck at Dalton, a few weeks ago, are nearing recovery. Mr. Snyder, with the aid of crutches, is able to walk out.

George Blaumeiser, of this city, who was once an inmate of a state hospital, and whose recent actions have again given the authorities reason to doubt his sanity, was examined by Mayor Wise today. The case has been turned over to Probate Judge Wise.

A committee appointed by the Alliance city council to investigate the cost of erecting and maintaining a lighting plant, has reported in favor of the installation of a system by the city, and the question will be voted upon by the citizens at the April election.

The 28th of this month will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. G. W. Lose, pastor of Faith Lutheran chapel, as minister. Members of the congregation are making preparations to celebrate the occasion with fitting ceremonies.

Uriah Fink and Mrs. Elizabeth Kitchener were married at the home of the latter, 26 Jarvis avenue, by the Rev. John J. Wilson, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Fink owns a fruit farm between this city and Canal Fulton, and it is there that the newly married couple will take up their residence. Mr. Fink is 69 years old. The bride is 62.

Grant Baughman, who has spent the past eight years in Ottawa and other Kansas cities, has returned to Stark county to stay, and is now at his parents' home, north of the city. Mr. Baughman was a neighbor of the General Funston, now distinguishing himself in the Philippines, who lived in Ottawa previous to the opening of the war.

The marriage of Miss Lena Walker and George Renie, both of this city, took place in St. Mary's church this morning at 8:30, the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer officiating. The best man was Philip Walker, and the bridesmaid Miss Celia Heitger. Mr. and Mrs. Renie will go to housekeeping in a new residence which is being prepared for them in Massillon.

Joseph P. Welsh, a conductor on the Pennsylvania, was killed at Woods Run, near Allegheny, Saturday afternoon. He was standing on one of the tracks, when he was struck by the Cleveland Flyer, and thrown directly in front of east-bound passenger, No. 6. The body was horribly mangled. The dead man was one of three brothers who had charge of trains on the road.

John Larkin, who was one of the Massillon district miners who went with Gomer Thomas to Utah, returned to the city on Saturday. Mr. Larkin did not find bad conditions in Utah, and would probably have remained there if his family had been with him. Then, too, the big advance the Ohio miners will receive will make mining here almost as profitable as in the West.

Massillon friends have received notices of the marriage of Harry Miller, formerly of Wilmet, to a wealthy young lady, of Joplin, Mo. Mr. Miller is now a practicing attorney at that place, and is assistant prosecutor of the county in which Joplin is located. He is well remembered by Massillonians as the first baseman of the famous "Russell" baseball team.

The work of tearing away the debris at the Canton car barn of the Canton-Massillon electric railway, which was recently destroyed by fire, is about completed. According to Lawrence O'Toole, assistant superintendent, the building will be replaced as soon as the weather will permit, by a modern barn of an absolutely fireproof structure. The new

building will be of the same size as the old one, but will be so arranged as to admit of future additions, which the company has in mind.

So far as Tuscarawas county is concerned, the Ohio canal has not outlived its usefulness. At the southern end not much business is done, but from Coshocton to Cleveland it is still an important piece of waterway. From Charles H. Geidell, superintendent on this division, we learn that in the last year Tuscarawas county sent over two million bushels of coal out of the county on the big ditch. Besides this much hay, grain and lumber were transported. — Uhrichsville Chronicle.

Stockholders of the Massillon & Cleveland Railway Company met in the office of the Massillon Savings and Banking Company today, and re-elected the following directors: John Sherman, Henry Amig, L. B. Harrison, Henry C. Urner, Charles Lanier, M. A. Hanna, W. C. Eggleston, W. F. Raff and E. L. Arnold, none of whom reside in Massillon. The directors then re-elected all the present officers of the company. J. H. Haley and C. Haley, of Allegheny, were among the stockholders present.

HE TOOK POISON.

Strychnine Almost Ends Max Meyers's Life.

BOUGHT IT FOR HIS DOG.

That was the Story He Told at the Drug Store When He Registered His Purchase—Now at the Home of His Daughter in Wood Street.

Max Meyers, of 53 West Oakstreet, invested ten cents in as many grains of strychnine on Tuesday morning, representing to the druggist that he wanted to feed it to a troublesome dog. Tuesday afternoon he called at the same drug store and bought another dime's worth of the poison. He said that he had lost the other package. At noon Wednesday he came again, declaring that his dog had survived the ten grains. The pharmacist, knowing that two grains will kill, and suspicious that all was not as it appeared, refused to sell Meyers more of the drug. So he went to another pharmacy, told the same story and purchased twenty grains of strychnine.

Shortly after noon Meyers became alarmingly ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Peter Morgan, at 14 Wood street. Dr. A. A. Hallcock, who was summoned, saw at a glance that the suffering man's condition was due to strychnine poisoning. He administered a powerful emetic and the other usual treatment, and there is now a possibility of the patient's recovery. It is learned today that the first two packages of strychnine purchased by Meyers were taken away from him by relatives. It is not known how much of the poison was taken by Meyers, but it was considerably more than two grains. The prompt arrival of the physician saved his life.

Meyers had been ill a great deal during the past year, and, though he has not complained much, and is said not to have threatened suicide, it is supposed that his inability to be at his work regularly made him despondent. He has been an employee of Reed & Company for a number of years. Meyers has a wife and family.

TRUANTS OF WERTZBAUGHER

Children Who are Everywhere but in the Schoolroom.

According to reports, the truants of the Wertzbaugher school district, east of the city, outnumber those of all Massillon. William Graves, of this city, has charge of the school. When he took hold he declined to allow the pupils to do as they pleased. It is said many took offense, and that these, with their parents' consent, now remain away from school. Others leave home every morning and return at the hour for the dismissal of school, but they are never seen near the modest wisdom hall of Wertzbaugher. The directors are determined that this is a state which shall not continue. The truant officer, with as many assistants as he may desire, is soon to have a busy time of it.

WHERE IS PRIVATE SEUFTS?

Nothing Heard of Him Since he Sailed for Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Seufts, of 141 Green street, are filled with apprehension concerning their son, Albert Seuft, who enlisted in the regular army last summer and went with his regiment to Manila. Nothing has been heard from him since he left San Francisco. On Saturday a friend of the family told them that he had seen their son's name among the list of fatalities from fever recently published in one of the large dailies. Mr. Seuft has written to the department at Washington, and has also sent to the officers of his son's company for information.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN GERBER.

Christian Gerber, a patient at the state hospital, died on Sunday evening. The body will be taken to his home in Canton for burial.

MRS. ROLAND BAUL.

CANAL FULTON, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Roland Baul, of Cleveland, died at the home of her brother, Charles M. Flory, with whom she had been visiting since Christmas, yesterday morning. Paralysis was the cause of death. She was about 35 years old. The body will be removed to Cleveland for burial tomorrow, on which day Mrs. Baul, had she lived, intended to return to her home.

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at the Canton car barn of the Canton-Massillon electric railway, which was recently destroyed by fire, is about completed. According to Lawrence O'Toole, assistant superintendent, the building will be replaced as soon as the weather

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HOW TO WRITE A LETTER.

Fashion's Decree on the Use of Note Paper.

The fashions in visiting cards and the proper style for note paper and envelope have not among the best people in England, changed much during the reign of Victoria. So when the gay neophyte, in visiting, sees that cards and note paper change every day, a month she may carry her card case with plain oodling or square pasteboards, neatly engrav'd with her name and address, and a set everydaying eccentric and strange. Also with note paper the plain, thin, cream laid, unadorned, look square in a square envelope, is the best style.

For the country it would have the post office address on one corner and the name of one country house on another, or it should have all concentrated in the middle of the paper about one inch from the top. Some very correct letter writers have a mark on the left side of the paper, and also write the love and grace on the foot of the page, but these are abuses which may be left at the discretion of the reader.

Avoid deep red, bright green full blue paper. The delicate shades of gray or pale blue are admirable. No one should fail to cultivate a neat and legible and the simplest elegance is the hardest, the t's crossed, the capitals properly placed, a very few underlinings should be used, and no abbreviations, excepting the most obvious. The punctuation should be carefully observed, the age is too easy a one to read into, alphabets. While our grandfathers and grandmothers wrote beautiful, clear and careful letters, we are degenerating into writing scratchy scrawls, which nobody can read, or else into sending typewritten epistles, which except in business matters, is a very ill-bred proceeding.

If monograms and crests are used they should be in one color only and very simple. The cachet of a lady or a gentleman is to avoid all ostentation, and the simplest elegance is the hardiest, the t's crossed, the capitals properly placed, a very few underlinings should be used, and no abbreviations, excepting the most obvious. The punctuation should be carefully observed, the age is too easy a one to read into, alphabets. While our grandfathers and grandmothers wrote beautiful, clear and careful letters, we are degenerating into writing scratchy scrawls, which nobody can read, or else into sending typewritten epistles, which except in business matters, is a very ill-bred proceeding.

Rye and clover may, we believe, be grown alternately every year on soils of average fertility almost indefinitely. The clover crop is for all purposes worth so much more than rye that we cannot see why it should not be sown with every rye crop. To follow rye with clover costs practically nothing but the seed. The rye crop requires replowing the ground every fall, and worse still, leaving it nearly naked through the winter. Perhaps this extra exposure to frost liberates on fairly fertile land enough plant food to make a good crop. But in this it only more rapidly exhausts fertility. The clover crop, by covering the soil in winter, conserves fertility. It prevents the wasting of plant food by blowing the surface soil in winter, or by washing it away in spring floods.—Cultivator.

Notes of invitation of a formal character, such as invitations to dinners, are to be read thus:

"Mrs. Wardwell requests the honor of Mr. Depew's company at dinner on Thursday, January 17, at eight o'clock."

The old-fashioned preliminary of "presenting compliments" is out of fashion. Invitations of a formal kind can be sent out three weeks or a month before the party takes place. The answer should be sent at once, either accepting or declining, thus: "Mr. and Mrs. Sneedgrass have much pleasure in accepting the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Pringle for dinner on March 12;" or, "Mr. and Mrs. Sneedgrass regret that they must decline the pleasure of dining with Mr. and Mrs. Pringle on March 12." No explanations are needed. Neither erasures, blots or smears should ever appear on a letter still less an invitation. Negligence in these matters evinces a rudeness to the person invited.

Great care should be taken to address by their proper names and titles and no lady will ever sign her name "Mrs. James Brown." She is "Mary J. Brown," if the letter is addressed in the first person.

A Million Dollars Destroyed.

"Every working day in the year Uncle Sam destroys a million dollars; deliberately tears up and grinds to pulp one million dollars' worth of paper money; genuine bank notes and greenbacks," writes Clifford Howard in the Ladies' Home Journal. "A million dollars in one, two, five, twenty, fifty, one hundred and one thousand dollar notes are daily punched full of holes, cut into halves and thrown into a machine that rapidly reduces them to a mass of mush substance."

Leaving Wheat Fields Tough.

It is the maxim of English farmers that wheat succeeds best on heavy soils inclined to clay. These are less porous, water running off from the surface instead of sinking into the soil. As a consequence they do not expand so much by freezing and thawing. Clay soils are apt not to be finely pulverized, and so great is the advantage of the clay that its sign, a rough, cloudy surface, was regarded as a favorable indication that it would stand the winter well. These clods are dissolved by freezing and thawing, and falling down on the roots heaved by freezing, they cover them with a fine, rich soil that prevents injury, as would surely follow were the roots thrown up on a smooth surface.

But all the advantages of these clods are secured on well-pulverized soil by drilling the wheat. The ridges that the drill forms are broken down during the winter and fall on the wheat in the hollows between them. A rough surface in fall is therefore no sure indication that the crop will stand the winter without injury. Modern implements for preparing wheat ground put the surface soil in fine tilth, but they aim to secure a compact soil two or three inches beneath the surface by frequent rolling, attenuated with very shallow cultivation.

Young Trees Best.

Inexperienced fruit growers naturally select trees with largest tops for planting. But the top is of less importance than the root. In nine cases out of ten well-rooted, vigorous young trees will make more thrifty growth and continue in bearing longer than the old trees, which only bear earlier because they have been stunted by neglect. The small trees cost less money to buy and less for transportation.

AMERICAN RYE CROP.

Good Effects to be Expected from Planting Rye with Clover.

The idea that some farmers have that because rye is less exhaustive than wheat it may be grown for an indefinite time on the same land is erroneous. If the rye straw is turned into manure and applied to the land, the exhaustion is very slow, but there is some exhaustion, and the time of entire failure is sure to come. But of late years rye straw has become much too valuable to be put into the manure pile. It is poor feed, and can only be given to advantage with expensive grain, oil meal and such like concentrated nutrient, which supplements its deficiencies.

We are acquainted with a farmer who thus feeds his rye straw every winter, but he buys also several times as much oil of oil meal, corn, oats and wheat bran with which to supplement its deficiencies. He thus makes a rich manure out of his rye straw, but he has the knack of getting full pay for the purchased grain he feeds from the gain in the stock he fattens, and thus gets his manure for practically nothing, and usually a handsome profit besides.

Not all farmers can do this. Possibly even for this farmer some other cheaper substitute for rye straw as bulky material to distract the stomach might be found. This is a question of locality and convenience that every farmer must settle for himself. So long as this farmer works his rye straw into a manure pile that costs him nothing he is satisfied. He saves the labor of selling the straw and buying, perhaps, the hay or cheaper material that might take its place. But this farmer who so uses his rye straw as to enable him to more than replace the fertility it exhausts does not attempt to grow rye in succession. He understands that excepting the carbon which leaves take from the air, the rye crop draws the mineral and nitrogenous compounds of its grain from the soil. Besides, and this is the more important fact, rye is, perhaps, even better than wheat, a crop with which on fair fertility land a good clover catch may be reasonably certain every year.

Clover does what the rye cannot do. It draws some nitrogenous material from the atmosphere, and thus directly adds to the most important element of soil fertility.

Rye and clover may, we believe, be grown alternately every year on soils of average fertility almost indefinitely. The clover crop is for all purposes worth so much more than rye that we cannot see why it should not be sown with every rye crop. To follow rye with clover costs practically nothing but the seed. The rye crop requires replowing the ground every fall, and worse still, leaving it nearly naked through the winter. Perhaps this extra exposure to frost liberates on fairly fertile land enough plant food to make a good crop. But in this it only more rapidly exhausts fertility. The clover crop, by covering the soil in winter, conserves fertility. It prevents the wasting of plant food by blowing the surface soil in winter, or by washing it away in spring floods.—Cultivator.

Social Effect of Bicycling.

The social effect of bicycling is considered in a serious paper in the London Spectator, which points out the fact that the new means of locomotion is bringing about radical changes in country life. Formerly the country was a place of seclusion, and the isolation of the life was conducive to reflection and rest. But now a neighbor five miles away can be reached in half an hour without the bother of ordering out a carriage, and what woman would read or meditate when she can reach a jolly circle of friends in that time? The constant habit of the bicycle dissipates the mind, says the Spectator, just as a constant immersion in society does, and for the same reason—it renders reflection less frequent and less enjoyable.

Let those who doubt that this effect will be produced in the country note the curious increase the cycle is causing in the habit of meeting at lunch, and indeed in the substitution of lunch for dinner. You cannot bicycle back of a dark night with your wife or sister in full dress; but you can lunch at 2 o'clock, and cycle back in the cool of the evening with great enjoyment and no danger. "Cycling, in fact," this authority declares, "will increase the scattering and movability of country society, to the increase of its pleasures and the loss of much of its steadfastness and quiet."

Stylish Autumn Cloth Frock.

A very smart autumn frock is made of a smooth-surfaced cloth that shows a dove-gray background with a hairline of dark blue traversing it. The skirt is moderately wide, the upper part being fitted closely to the figure, though the lower has a decided flare. The bodice is a fitted coat having a waistcoat of blue cloth matching the blue stripe set in the front, and buttoned down on each side with small silver buttons. The collar is a high, plain one of blue satin, with over-lapping points of the blue satin outlined with a silver cord. The sleeves are moderately full, shaped in to fit the arms and have points of blue satin larger, but the same shape as those on the collar, turning back in cuff fashion on the lower part of each sleeve, and being fastened to place by a silver button on the extreme of each point. The hat is a soft grey felt with a band of gray about its crown, and a bunch of blue feathers at one side. The gloves are grey undressed kid.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Size of Families.

There is at least one matter in which angloamericana is powerless to compel American women to follow the lead of their English sisters, and that is in the size of the family. Among well-to-do Americans two children is the average, but in the British aristocracy the average is eight. For dynastic reasons it is desirable that the families of the royal house should be large, and it is not surprising that Queen Victoria should be the mother of nine children, and the Princess of Wales the mother of eight. But, though the same reason does not hold in the case of the nobility, the Earl of Leicester has no less than eighteen children, the Duke of Westminster fifteen, the Duke of Argyle twelve, the Earl of Ellesmere eleven, Lord Inchiquin fourteen, the Dowager Countess of Dudley seven, and the Marquis of Abergavenny, who is popularly known as "Old Rhubarb," ten.

Young Trees Best.

Inexperienced fruit growers naturally select trees with largest tops for planting. But the top is of less importance than the root. In nine cases out of ten well-rooted, vigorous young trees will make more thrifty growth and continue in bearing longer than the old trees, which only bear earlier because they have been stunted by neglect. The small trees cost less money to buy and less for transportation.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

KNOWN EXPENSES.

"BREAKAGE" AND "STEALAGE" IN NEW YORK HOTELS.

Thousands of Dollars Every Year Lost by Breaking Dishes, and Other Thousands Spent to Replace Articles Stolen by the Guests.

To save the fingers when cleaning fish cut off the fins with a pair of scissors.

For removing grease stains on matting try wetting the spot with alcohol and then rubbing with white Castile soap. Let the soap dry and then wash it off with warm salt water.

If you are obliged to have your hands in strong soapy water in washing dishes or doing other household duties, a little vinegar rubbed upon them when taken from the water will improve them as well as help to keep the skin white.

Figs that have grown dry may be freshened by putting them up on a plate and keeping them in a steamer. Until moist and plump. A dessert can be made by dredging figs with powdered sugar and serving sauted peanuts with them.

To make a good fly paper, boil together equal parts by weight of glue and molasses. With an old knife spread the mixture while hot over heavy brown paper. Place a piece of this paper in every room in the house. It will capture every fly in the room within the day.

A whisk broom, made with the edge slanting so that one end is longer than the other, is much better than one with a straight edge for brushing the dust out of the corners of the room and from the edge of the carpets. This broom is particularly adapted to brushing down stair carpeting.

During damp weather in the summer coffee often loses its flavor and strength. An old housekeeper says that if the quantity of coffee berries needed for breakfast be put into a bowl, covered closely, and put into the warming oven over night the flavor of the coffee will be much improved.

One having a fancy for preserving natural flowers may do so by dipping them into melted paraffin. The mixture should be only warm enough to remain fluid. Hold the flowers by the stems, which should be free from all except the natural moisture, dip them in the fluid, give them a quick turn to remove the air cells, and place them in a glass until the coating becomes firm.

Head rests or cushions for piazza chairs are covered with cream linens and grass cloths. They are embroidered in wash silks, and when soiled may be washed and made to look fresh and new. The cushion is made in the shape of a half circle, but the cover is straight and cut seven inches longer than the cushion, the ends being finished with a half-inch hemstitch border. The cover is drawn up at each end, leaving a three-inch frill, and is tied with linen cords and tassels, by which the cushion is hung to the chair. A very dainty cover is made of deep cream-colored linen, embroidered across one end with a hop vine and flowers in delicate greens. A grass linen cover has a graceful spray of red poppies worked across the top.

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Management of Sheep.

There is no farm stock that will so quickly run down if poorly cared for as sheep. None requires more care in feeding. The average usefulness of sheep does not extend above seven or eight years, and they are at their best when four to six years old. Unless ewes are sold off little before they pass their limit they will prove barren or their lambs will lack vigor and vitality. In one case only is it allowable to sell the seed. The rye crop requires replowing the ground every fall, and worse still, leaving it nearly naked through the winter. Perhaps this extra exposure to frost liberates on fairly fertile land enough plant food to make a good crop. But in this it only more rapidly exhausts fertility. The clover crop, by covering the soil in winter, conserves fertility. It prevents the wasting of plant food by blowing the surface soil in winter, or by washing it away in spring floods.—Cultivator.

Military Men Might Learn from the Spider.

Every one remembers the famous anecdote of Robin Bruce and the spider, who encouraged him to renew his patriotic efforts when he was hiding disengaged in a hut. Others will remember how David was saved from the pursuit of Saul by the spider that spun its web over the mouth of the cave in which he was hiding and misled his pursuers into the idea that he could not possibly be in the cave. But the latest discoveries of an American scientist, Dr. Mary L. Cunningham, may suggest to military men that the habits of the spider are instructive as to tactics.

Seated at the centre of operations, he feels the slightest touch at any part of his domain by the wonderful telegraph line built by himself. His method of providing a line of defense, avenues of escape and his constant oversight of his territory inspire us with hearty respect for the skill and cleverness of the most wonderful of insects.

Lawton's Reply When Cautioned.

President Hall of the Commercial Club presided at a smoke-social last evening. The main feature of the occasion was an hour's talk on the Philippines by Major R. J. Fitzgerald. The Major spoke feelingly of his experiences in the war, and related this incident:

Gen. Lawton had arranged his line beneath the blow of a hit, with the artillery commanding a excellent position. While preparations were going on Gen. Lawton ventured out to a point where he could easily be seen, had the enemy been near. A Lieutenant stepped up to him and said:

"General, you are too valuable a man for us to lose. Pardon me if I suggest that you do not expose yourself so freely."

"There is nothing to fear," said Gen. Lawton. "The bullet that's to kill me hasn't been made."

Stewed Beef and Onions.

Cut one pound of beefsteak into pieces, melt one ounce of the dripping in a stewpan which has already been dredged with flour. Turn meat about until it is brown, but not cooked, and add two sliced onions. Stir all together, and then cover the meat with good gravy. Let all simmer very slowly until cooked, then take up the meat and thicken the gravy with half an ounce of dripping rolled in flour. Garnish with small sprigs of boiled cauliflower and baked tomatoes and serve.

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There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 10¢ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15¢ and 25¢ per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. **NO TO HABIT**

Remove the desire for tobacco, with

the **PAK**, purified the blood, balanced

the heart, purifies the blood, balances

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT,—SEMI-WEEKLY.



Flies Dislike It.—I wonder if it is generally known that flies dislike the oil from bay leaves so much that they will not remain in a room in which a dish of it is placed? It is not expensive, and is an easy way to get rid of a troublesome pest.

Bolt It in Milk.—If your black underwear or hosiery crocks, try boiling it in milk. My mother says that, in the old country, black stocking yarn was always boiled in milk before being knit, and that, in consequence, it never crocked.—Amelia Miller, in House-Keeper.

Canned Peaches.—Two quarts of yellow peaches, one pint of sugar. Take peaches fresh from the tree; peel and cut at once. Put with the sugar over a slow fire, and when the syrup is formed boil slowly from five to ten minutes. Seal in jars while hot if you want good canned peaches.

Pickled Peaches.—Four quarts of vinegar, three and one-half pounds of sugar, whole spices. Place vinegar and sugar over the fire and when boiling add the spices to taste. Drop in peaches after paring, and when sealed for ten minutes put in jars and cover with the hot syrup.

Codfish with Cream.—Pour one cupful of cream over two heaping teaspoonsful of flour, stirring all the time to keep smooth. Melt three tablespoonsfuls of butter in a skillet, add the flour and cream and stir until smooth, then add two cupsfuls of pickled and freshened codfish. Cook for about fifteen minutes. Put in a beaten egg, season to taste, and serve on battered toast.

Spiced Peaches.—Seven pounds of fruit, three and one-half pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, cloves and cinnamon. Pare freestone peaches, slice, and let stand over night in the sugar. In the morning put in a preserving kettle, adding vinegar, with a few whole cloves and a bit of stick cinnamon. When the peaches are clear and tender, put in jars, cover with syrup and seal.

Pineapple Ice.—One can of grated or chopped pineapple, one pint of sugar, one quart of cold water, one teaspoonful of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in one-fourth of a cup of cold water, add one-half cup of boiling water and strain in a pineapple and sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Pour into the freezer. For packing the freezer pound ice fine. Take five measures of ice, three of rock salt, then three of ice and one of salt, etc. The faster the crank is turned the finer the ice will be.

For the Friend Within Our Gates.

If the guest-chamber is sufficiently large it is better to have two single beds in it than one of the regulation size, for it is sometimes necessary that the room be shared by two, and most persons prefer to sleep alone. A couch will add much to the comfort of the room, and there should be a bureau, a wash-stand (supposing there is no dressing-room), a dressing-table with mirror, chairs, a small footstool, and a pretty, well-made table or writing-desk. If a table, get one with a shelf or two underneath for the books your guest may wish to take from her trunk. In an ideal guest-room I know I always find on the tables, besides a daintily bound Bible and prayer-book, the very newest book on one my hostess feels sure will please me. And, too, on a side-shelf of this same little table always stands a pretty china biscuit-jar, in which are perfectly fresh wafers and home-made cookies; not musty, disappointingly moist ones left over from some time-honored occasion. There is, too, on the table-top, a small, shaded lamp, a china stand, and a carved box in which may be found pens, postage stamps, post-cards, and some of the charming hostess' own note-paper, embossed with the name of her home—Democrat's Magazine.

Brides Did Not Always Wear White.

The months of May and June are known throughout the world as those in which more marriages take place than in any others. It is interesting, therefore, to note that the choice of white for wedding dresses is comparatively a modern fashion. The Roman brides wore yellow, and in most Eastern countries pink is the bridal color. During the Middle Ages and Tudor Queens were married in this vivid hue, which is still popular in parts of Brittany, where the bride is usually dressed in crimson brocade.

It was Mary Stuart who first changed the color of bridal garments. At her marriage with Francis I of France, in 1558—which took place not before the altar, but before the great doors of Notre Dame—she was gowned in white brocade with a train of pale-blue Persian velvet six yards in length. This innovation caused quite a stir in the fashionable world of that time. It was not, however, until quite the end of the seventeenth century that pure white, the colors hitherto worn by royal French widows, became popular for bridal garments in this country.—London Chronicle.

Bridal Outfits on Hire.

"Bridal outfits on hire" is the legend over a bright-looking bijou of a shop in one of the fashionable Parisian streets. A little Frenchwoman is the proprietor, and although the business is new as well as novel, she says that she is doing nicely. There the outfit, from the satin shoes to the wreath and veil, may be obtained at a nominal cost. The stock of dresses is large and varied, and a young bride will surely find some cut or style to catch her fancy. And, after all, what a valuable idea is this innovation! It strikes you oddly at first. But then the life of to-day is practical. Sentiment is well enough with plenty of time and wealth to indulge it. The Frenchwoman finds her customers not only as you would suppose, among the poorer people, but also among those in moderate circumstances. Many ambitious girls would not want to appear in their wedding gowns the second time. So the little French "milliner" fills in nicely. The gown disappears, and a new dress appears.

HOUSEHOLD COLUMN.

Many Useful Hints to the Thrifty Housewife.

Something to adorn and beautify the home will be sure to please.

Salts of ammonia, mixed with lime will take out the stains of wine from silk.

Spirits of turpentine, alcohol and clear ammonia are all good to remove stains on colored silks.

Hot lemonade will break up a cold, if taken at the start. Make it the same as cold lemonade, only use about half as much sugar.

If placed in very cold water while still at their coldest, frosted vegetables will usually be restored to perfect condition in an hour or so.

To clean the silver spoons and forks in every day use, rub them with a damp cloth dipped in baking soda, then polish them with a little piece of chamois skin.

To brown a pie crust evenly and easily brush it over lightly with sweet milk after it has been in the oven fifteen minutes or so. A clean bit of soft, white cloth should be used for this purpose.

When one has more egg plant than are wanted for immediate use, wrap each one carefully in a soft brown paper and store it in a dark, cool place. In this way they may be preserved for a fortnight or more.

A famous cook says if you boil sweet potatoes first, then slice and sprinkle with sugar and bake in the oven you will for the first time realize what real sweet potatoes are. Sweet potatoes are cheap enough just now to be within everybody's reach.

A package of tacks kept at hand for cleaning glass fruit jars and other bottles is more effective than shot. Half fill the jar with hot soap suds, add the tacks and shake vigorously. Then drain off the water and spread the tacks to dry for future use.

Preserved Cider.—Take fresh cider and put onto the fire to boil. From the time it commences to boil let it continue 10 minutes; then skim and pour into airtight cans while hot and seal up. Wrap a hot cloth under and above your cans before putting in the hot cider.

It is alleged that a piece of lemon or stale bread moistened with lemon juice, and rubbed on a corn, will cure it. Renew night and morning. The first application will produce soreness, but if treatment is persisted in for a reasonable length of time a cure will be effected.

Spots of common ink, can be removed by saturating them with lemon juice and rubbing on salt. Then putting them where the sun will shine on them hot for several hours. As fast as it dries put on more lemon juice and salt. When lemon juice cannot be obtained, citric acid is a good substitute.

Knots.—Chop the remnants of cold chicken or game. To each cup of chopped meat add a teaspoonful of curvy powder mixed with the yolk of an egg and two teaspoonsfuls of cream, a tablespoonful of salt and two shakes of cayenne. Form into small cakes and fry a light brown in butter.

Young housekeepers should be reminded that as soon as a can of fruit, vegetable, fish or meat is opened its contents should be emptied at once into an earthen or glass bowl and allowed to stand for a few hours to draw back the oxygen that heat has eliminated. Let open in a tin can, poisonous chemical changes will take place.

A Sure Diamond Test.—A diamond expert has made public a ready way of identifying one of those jewels: Pick a needle hole through a card, and look at it through the doubtful stone. If it is spurious two holes will be seen distinctly on the card; if it is a diamond only one hole will be visible, for there is no other stone at all resembling the diamond but that gives a double reflection.

Never use new bread for making any kind of toast, as it renders it heavy and extravagant. A loaf two days old is the best material. It should be eaten as soon as possible after leaving the fire. While awaiting its turn on the table each piece of toast should stand alone, on no account being laid flat or placed so close to another piece that they touch. It should be thin, crisp and wafer-like, as well as embrowned, fresh and hot.

Soft Shell Crabs.—Remove the spongy substance and the sand bags from the sides of seven crabs, wash, wipe dry, drop in boiling fat, fry a light brown, take out with perforated skimmer, drain and serve on hot dish with matrè d'hôte butter. Put one table-spoonful of butter in a small bowl, stir to a cream; add slowly one tablespoonful of lemon juice, a few drops at a time, one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, and one-half tablespoonful of chopped parsley.

Raised Doughnuts.—To one quart of raised bread dough mix one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and two eggs; make the dough as stiff as for biscuits; then let raise about an hour; then roll rather thin and cut into rounds with biscuit cutter, roll between the palms to form balls; let stand in warm place one-half an hour more and then fry in smoking hot lard 8 minutes. When the cakes are cooled roll in pulverized sugar.

Oyster Muffins.—Take one quart of wheat flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, four eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately, one cup of melted butter, cup of rich milk and 50 chopped oysters. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together, add the milk to the yolks of the eggs, and beat until light; mix this alternately with the melted butter and the chopped oysters with the flour, add the well-beaten whites to eggs last and bake in well-greased muffin pans in a good oven.

THE HAIR.

A Receipt for Preventing It From Falling Out.

To the well-groomed woman the care of her hair is a subject of paramount importance, and every new receipt to prevent it from falling out, to keep it in the necessary condition of wise, fullness and general well-being, is hailed with joy and immediately tested.

Some well-meaning persons have sworn by kerosene, and many easily persuaded women have tried it, only to find themselves a nuisance to the family while the "cure" was in progress, and in the end obliged to abandon its use from the very disagreeable after effects of the treatment.

All authorities on the natural oil of the hair, judiciously augmented by an artificially applied oil, will be of material benefit in producing luxuriant, glossy tresses, and prevent the long ends from splitting and the hair from falling out, for the reason that the roots are properly nourished.

Another reason why some good oil should be carefully applied to the roots of the hair is the necessity of keeping the scalp loose from the head, and by this means permitting the natural oil of the hair to nourish it as nature intended it should.

It has been found that the best, purest olive oil, purchased at some reliable grocery or Italian warehouse or in small quantities from the drug store, has all the medicinal qualities of kerosene without any of its disagreeable after effects.

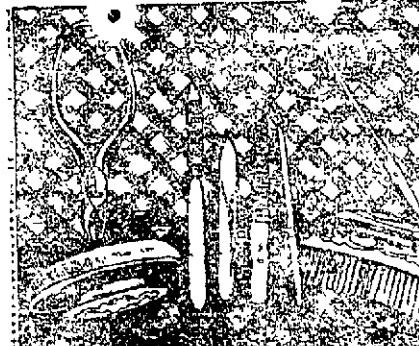
Only use very little at a time, dipping the fingers into a saucer containing not more than half a teaspoonful of the very best oil. Then massage the scalp thoroughly (not letting the oil touch the long ends of the hair), until it is worked in so completely that the scalp feels almost dry.

This treatment applied once a week, with a shampoo, the principal ingredient of which is the white of an egg, and then washed with hot water and white castile soap, and afterward carefully and thoroughly rinsed with hot water once every two weeks. It is said, will prevent the hair from falling out, will keep it fluffy and yet glossy, and those who have tried it say it is one of the best of the many recipes recommended.

Manicuring the Nails.

The manicuring of the nails is one of the most important details of the toilet. Correct manicuring is one of the most frequently neglected details, which are treated by professional manicures are often in a worse condition than those badly cared for at home.

The first consideration will be the implements to be employed. A wood fibre or brittle brush is the first necessity—this being neither too soft nor stiff enough to tear the flesh. A thin-bladed knife is the second, the one pictured being the only sharp knife which will not injure the cuticle. A

The illustration shows a collection of manicuring tools. It includes a small wooden box labeled 'MANICURE KIT'. Inside the box are several items: a small brush, a nail file, a thin-bladed knife, a pair of tweezers, and a small container of nail polish. There is also a small mirror and some cotton balls.

air of surgical scissors must be selected. The usual curved manicure scissors are never to be used. The file should not be thick as the average manicure file. A thin, stiff blade if tempered steel with fine incisives is the best. A clipper, as in the illustration, is desirable for making the nail even, but is not absolutely necessary. The soft chamois skin polisher usually employed for the purpose is the last requisite tool.

The only materials employed will be a bit of ammonia or soda for the water in which the nail is first soaked;

a box of powdered cuticle-fish bone and possibly some fine soft powder for the final polishing. Coloring cream should never be used.

A True Story.

We had a very funny experience in the country one summer.

Mamma and grandma had gone to the city, and left my cousin Jane and Lillian and the servants to take care of the house, while they were gone. My Cousin Jane was sleeping with me. She was awakened about two o'clock in the morning by some one walking in the hall. She opened the door and found my cousin Lillian trying to find our door in the dark. Jane asked her what was the matter, and she said some one was walking on the piazza roof under our windows.

They called the servants and lit a lamp in the hall. As soon as the creature saw the light, it came and looked right in the window. One of the servants screamed and said it was a witch, and ran away and buried her head in pillows.

It was nothing but an organ Grinder's monkey.

My cousin thought the boys next door dressed up their dog and put it on the roof to frighten us, but a gentleman told us that the organ grinder's monkey goes loose and steals what they could at night.

You know the monkeys are awful little thieves.

Four Little Household Hints.

All cake tins should be lined with evenly buttered paper before baking. All good cakes should have a sheet of paper placed on the top.

To remove varnish stains from the hands is quite easy if, before washing, you rub them with a flannel dipped in methylated spirits.

To prevent metal from rusting rub the surface mixture formed by melting together equal parts of ozokerite, paraffin and beeswax.

Stains of paint which have become dry on any garment are difficult to remove, but with persistent use of benzine or spirits of turpentine it can generally be managed.

TO MAKE A CUP OF COFFEE.

The Chef of a New York Hotel Gives This "Secret" of His Success.

How to make a perfect cup of coffee is an art, which in ancient times, if coffee had been known then, would have been thought to be a gift of the gods.

The chef at one of the big New York hotels, who is noted for the excellence of the coffee he brews, gives this "secret" of his success:

"Good coffee," he says, "and good blends are necessary in all cases where a good cup of coffee is expected."

"Java gives the best satisfaction. The term 'blend' refers to the district from which the article comes, not to the grade. Even the best of blends may at times lose their character by being under-roasted or over-roasted."

"Take a granite coffee pot, free from any abrasion where the iron may be exposed to the coffee. The contact of these two is ruinous. This applies to tin pots too; in fact where any metal is used and it is exposed to the action of the coffee or where the bottom of the pot or the surface edges are worn. The vessel should be a drip pot. To this is added sufficient boiling water to make the number of cups of coffee to correspond with the spoonfuls of ground coffee used."

"Place in the granite sauceman one heaping tablespoonful of medium-ground coffee for each cup and a half you make. Pour enough hot water on it and stir with a spoon until all the coffee has been moistened. This procedure will take about one minute. In the meantime the pot must be ready to receive this moistened coffee, which is poured into the percolator or bag. To this is added sufficient boiling water to make the number of cups of coffee to correspond with the spoonfuls of ground coffee used."

"After the coffee has been dripped into the pot through the bag, draw the coffee off into another vessel, remove the lid from the top of the pot and pour this coffee through the grounds and let it drip through again. Continue this at least three times allowing it to fully drip through, then set the coffee pot on your stove, where it is hot enough to have your coffee boil not less than three minutes or more than five."

"After it has boiled place it in such a position on the stove that it will keep ready for service. Better results are obtained by allowing the coffee to stand in this position at least a half hour before using it."

"For each cup of special coffee wanted place one teaspoonful of freshly ground coffee in the pot or percolator. Turn on the coffee, which has been drawn off, into the vessel in the pot or percolator containing the freshly ground beans. Let it drip through and you will find that not only will you have coffee that is doubly strong but with the flavor and aroma of the fresh-ground coffee.

A Hair Receiver.

Is there any article more of a necessity to feminine beauty than some sort of a convenience as a receptacle for hair? Every bedroom occupied by the gentle sex should be supplied with a hair receiver. How many girls have spent a night in a free state, and, after making the morning toilet, layed in vain for something in which to deposit the inconveniences little roll of hair one wishes to put out of sight? Nothing is found. Not even a scrap basket—an other useful article usually contained superfluous in bedrooms—so she is forced to leave the attire in reminder of her dainty presence in bold relief on the dressing table.

To make an inexpensive and pretty hair receiver, take a butcher's cut—they are about five cents a pair—and put in a bottom of cardboard, neatly covered with silk. Line the cut with colored silk gathered with a narrow ruffle around the top. If red silk is used, sew on the outside of the cut a bunch of poppies or red roses, and suspend the receiver by a red satin ribbon, with a small bow at the top. The flowers may be varied with yellow roses, with pink, forget-me-nots with blue. It is always desirable, of course, to have such things harmonize with the prevailing color of the room.

Avoid a Choppo Walk.

In walking endeavor to take a long, graceful, gliding step rather than the short, choppy motion which one so often sees.

Walking on the toes gives a mincing dancing-school mannerism. Let the weight fall on the balls of the feet, turn the toes out a trifle, and transfer the weight of the body from one foot to the other as each step is taken.

Avoid balancing the body by throwing the hips alternately out and in. This produces a walk that is neither graceful nor refined, and no woman should care to imitate it.

Two Handy Pockets.

The small lace handkerchief sometimes gives the owner much trouble. This annoyance can be done away with if one has in her gown a small pocket on the left side of jacket or waist. This can be made either triangular, square or round in shape; the small bit of lace is tucked into this and the edges peep over the top of the pocket.

Another pocket does away with the rolling up of the handkerchief and putting it up the sleeve. The sleeve at the wrist has a small slit which admits the handkerchief and allows the border to fall over the gloved hand.

Select Your Umbrellas.

To avoid after lamentations the woman with limited means should make the selection of a new umbrella the subject for earnest thought.

She should remember that a good umbrella outlasts a cheap one and looks better while it lasts; and that a black umbrella is always in good taste and will harmonize with any gown

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY,

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Feb. 7.—The Misses Jennie Kitt and Lottie Roderick, of Massillon, spent Sunday with their Newman friends.

N. K. Bowman, of North Lawrence, inspected our school building last Saturday, and found it in fair condition, some little repairs being necessary.

Our Sunday school has inaugurated a new system. All members who have an attendance of 80 per cent. for the year shall have their names placed upon an honor roll. The roll starts out for the past with thirty-one names, which is certainly a very good showing. We failed to receive all the names, hence will not enumerate.

Now that Mr. Schuster is about to discontinue his brewery at Millport, would it not be wise for the Barberville, Doylestown & Massillon Electric Railway Company to consider the advisability of changing their route at Butter bridge and reach Massillon by the way of Newmann. The old "tramway" could be used from the Young farm until it reaches the Heppert property, at the corporation line, thereby avoiding the hills. Besides that, the patronage along this route would far exceed that of the Crystal Spring route.

The Indianapolis settlement between the miners and operators gives, so far as we can learn, general satisfaction. Eighty cents per ton for Ohio as the standard price is the best that has been paid for many years. When the Massillon district was paid \$5 cents, the standard price for the state was but 70 cents, the fifteen-cent differential in favor of this district being recognized. We trust the scale price will afford steady operation for all our mines and a mutual benefit to all concerned.

As the month of April draws near, aspirants for the Nash plums are beginning to bustle. The latest we have is that R. M. Haseltine, chief inspector of mines, and all of his assistant inspectors, seven in number, are engaged in circulating petitions for the miners to sign. This is but one of the many schemes Robert has hatched out in order to be retained in this office. What has Robert done during his twelve years as chief inspector that merits the signature of our miners? Absolutely nothing. When the office was first created, and the Hon. Andrew Roy as the first incumbent laid the foundation work, it was intended, and did to a great extent, for the betterment and safety of the miners. Every year during Mr. Roy's term, as the General Assembly would convene, he would outline a course for legislation in accordance with his prerogatives, and the dignity of his position. What has Mr. Haseltine accomplished in this direction? We do not wish to be understood as advocating Mr. Roy's appointment, for we believe he has had his share, but we do believe that more acceptable and competent appointment should be made by Governor Nash than Mr. Haseltine has proven himself to be. We recognize the fact that Mr. Haseltine's chances for the appointment are very good, for the reason that he has the universal endorsements that have retained him so far. A prominent coal operator of Cleveland, when approached in the interest of another candidate, remarked: "We know what Bob is, and as we expect to run pretty steady for the next two years or so, it won't do to try a stranger," thus applying the Lincoln injunction of not stopping in the middle of a stream to trade horses. If Governor Nash is desirous of doing justice to the 25,000 miners of Ohio, he will permit Mr. Haseltine to walk off at the other end of the plank and appoint a man more friendly to labor. The man whom we believe would fill the bill satisfactorily would be the Hon. M. D. Hatchford, of Massillon. The miners have never heretofore been recognized in the appointment with the single exception of the first one.

RIGHT OF WAY SECURED.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Samuel C. Stamp has returned to Toledo, having been called here by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Charles Brenkamp.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crookston and Miss Mayme Crookston, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Springs.

Wm. Leonard returned from the Transvaal early Monday morning.

Mrs. Joseph Chod is visiting friends in Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. August Ehret were summoned to Dalton Tuesday, to attend the funeral of a relative.

The co-operative store at this place is prospering and doing a big business. At a recent quarterly meeting of the members, it was agreed to accept the auditor's report declaring a dividend of 16 per cent. for the past year on the capital stock invested.

The C. L. & W. steam shovel has been put in operation at the company's gravel pit, a mile south of here.

Coxey is making preparations for the erection of a foundry at his stone quarry at Paul's station.

"The first can of prosperity has been opened in this community," remarked a citizen the other day. He had reference to the fourteen-cent advance granted the miners at the joint conference of miners and operators held in Indianapolis. If he lives to undergo any more Republican administration he will be given plenty of opportunities to use his can opener.

Representatives of the proposed Barberville, Doylestown & Massillon electric railway were in town recently securing signatures of residents along the proposed route of the line. Their mission proved very successful, getting every resident between here and Massillon to sign the paper. Millport people would be glad to see the line built, thereby giving the town a much needed convenience.

GREEN OAK Gossip.

GREEN OAK, Feb. 7.—Ray McAfee

is visiting friends in Akron.

JOHN J. MCINTOSH, EXECUTOR.

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